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VOL. XIII NO. 168— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th July	RANPURA ..		16,100
26th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA * ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		5,141
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 60, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'Chin.' on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at Special Reduced Rates are available by an sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA * ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	8,096	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only: proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
17th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
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Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	25th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	6374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29th Sept

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
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Shanghai	530	355	240	160
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SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
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3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
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A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
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285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 2375 of 1924.)

Sakharam Balshet Gandhi ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Pandurang Gunanath and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

Lot No 1—on FRIDAY, 14th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Lot No. 2—on SATURDAY 15th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts and registered into the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 407, New No. 7680, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey No. 5291 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No., Street No. 6-8 and bounded, on the South by the property of Jagannath Shamjee, on the North by the property of Bhagwandas Gopaldas, on the West by the Sindhi Lane and on the East by the said 2nd Carpenter Street

LOT NO. 2.

All the right title and interest of the 1st Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 6227 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 628, New No. 4553, Old Survey No. 325 and New Survey No. 1596, all which premises are situate at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4466, Street No. 806 and bounded, on the East by a Public Road, on the West by the property of Manchubai, widow of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the South by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvasdo and on the North by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu Hormasji & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 3, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1925.

R. B. Patel.
Ag. Commissioner.

23700.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1199 OF 1924.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, having its Registered Office at Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1). JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Altamount Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) M. S. EZEKIEL, of Bombay Jew, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3) PREMSUKH UDERAM, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort; (4) YUSUFALLY MAHOMEDALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Tardeo...Defendants.

To,

M. S. EZEKIEL, Esq.,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PREMSUKH UDERAM, Esq.,
The 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

YUSUFALLI MAHOMEDALLI, Esq.,
The 4th Defendant abovenamed

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you and another praying that the Defendants may be ordered to specifically perform their part of the agreement mentioned in the Plaint by taking a Conveyance from them in respect of 24 acres of land mentioned in the Plaint herein and pay to them Rs. 25,000 with interest thereon and that the defendants may be ordered to pay Rs. 8,850 for arrears of rent and further rent at the rate of Rs. 150 from the 1st April, 1921, till completion of the sale and interest on arrears of rent and Rs. 840-5-1 as contribution paid to the Government as mentioned in the plaint and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs and for further and other reliefs.

You are now hereby required to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 28th day of July, 1925, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) to answer the plaint and as the date fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your relevant papers and witnesses on that date.

And take notice that in default of appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1925.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C 23698.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3521 OF 1924.

R. B. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort by their Munim Lachmandas Harakhchand Daga ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PONA VINA RONA PARTUM CHETI a firm, formerly carrying on business at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed,

Dear Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been POSTPONED from the 7th day of July, 1925, to the 15th day of September, 1925.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1925.

Yours truly,
RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C23706

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of BEHARILAL MOTILAL VYAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Telegram writer, till lately resided at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 2nd day of July, 1925

Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

23701

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MADHAVJI NARSIH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

BHAGWANDAS MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jambli Mohoila, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Ninth Day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd/-) E. J. DAVAR,
For Registrar,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of July, 1925.

Messrs. RELE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C23707

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23360.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Agricultural Implements Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th of July, 1925, at 3 O'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution that is to say:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Shapurji B. Billimoria, Esq. and N. M. Raiji, Esq., be appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 17th day of July, 1925.

By Order of the Board.
For and on behalf of THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.
TATA SONS, LD., Agents by their Director
(Sd.) J. D. GHANDY.
Managing Agents.

Registered Office:—
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street Fort, Bombay.

R1460.

NOTICE.

WE, R. PURSHOTAM AND CO. of 86-88, Kazi Sayed Street, Mandvi, Bombay, Owners of the S.S. "Britomart," hereby give notice that we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship Britomart of Bombay official No. 1511399 of Gross tonnage 708.88 tons. Register tonnage 281.58 tons heretofore owned by National Steam Navigation Co., Dhobi Talao, Bombay, for permission to change her name to "SHAKUNTALA" as being a Hindu firm, we wish the vessel called after the name of a Hindu Goddess.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 17th day of July 1925.

R1462

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

GOVERNMENT DISTILLERY, NASIK.

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Engineer in charge of Power Plant at the Government Distillery, Nasik. The appointment which is to commence from 15th September, 1925, will be for a period of 5 years to start with subject to six months' notice on either side on a salary of Rs. 500—20—700 per mensem according to qualifications. Free quarters will be provided. Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of the running of steam, oil and gas engines plants, in combination with medium pressure alternating current machinery. Preference will be given to Associate Members of the Institution of Engineers (India), who, in addition to possessing a sound practical experience of the before mentioned also possess such workshop foundry and welding experience as will ensure their having a thorough capacity to carry on all repair work and efficiently control workshops.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st August.

J. GHOSAL, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay.

C23681

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 5828/40(b) of 1925.

WITH REFERENCE to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 3699/40(b), dated 28th April, 1925, it is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of section 19 of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, the existing Public Conveyance Stand at Chowpatty is abolished and a new Public Conveyance Stand to accommodate six victorias is established on the South side of Dadysett Road close to the old Body Guard Lines.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 19th June 1925.

23690

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the contract of cutting grass of the Wadies of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai at Mulund for the year 1925.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RECEIVER,
in suit No. 2017 of 1920.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 16th July, 1925.

23702.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Vengurla Municipality, on pay Rs. 60 + Rs. 5, travelling allowance. Those who have a good knowledge of English and Marathi and also past experience of Municipal work should apply with testimonials before 31st August, 1925.

(Sd.) B. K. GADEKAR.
President,
Vengurla Municipality.

23703.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying black trap metal for Ahmedabad Barwala road (Sarkhej to Bavla), the approximate cost of which is Rs 42,000.

2. Blank forms and other information can be had from the Undersigned's office during working days upto 21st July, 1925.

3. Acceptance or rejection of the tender rests with the undersigned without assigning any reasons therefor.

(Sd.) G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.

Ahmedabad, 13th July, 1925.

C 23695

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS and MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried to attain health, pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re read by every body. Apply:—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SECOND PATHAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will This Day FRIDAY, the 17th day of July, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Badthe and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Kondiram Damodar Dhavle an adjudged Insolvent in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the indentures of mortgage dated the 28th day of September 1915 and further charge dated the 2nd day of September 1918 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION.

All those two several pieces or parcels of quit and Ground Rent land or ground now formed into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Second Pathan Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 153 and 2/9th square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2194-2194 New Nos 9270-9271, Old Survey Nos. 401, 1/401, New Survey Nos. 5103-5104 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7864-7865 Street Nos. 23-25-27-29 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage on the West by the said second Pathan Street on the North by the property of Radhabai Maleen and on the South by the ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH ENGINES, MACHINERIES, FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Mohomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Haji Allimahomed, Haji Casam and Ismail Haji Dawood, the executors and Trustees of late Suleman Hasam Soudagar, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort on MONDAY the 20th July 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned goods:—

2 big Motor launch engines, Grey and Prior makes, four small motor launch engines, Karanja make anchors, launch telegrams, compass, whistle, candle and kerosine oil lamps, Brass couplings, crane, cabin windows, brackets, pulleys, sofas, dining tables, writing desks, chairs chest of drawers, bedsteads, etc., etc., in suitable lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the proprietor Carlton Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 21st and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instants at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction, at the Carlton Hotel premises Outram Road, Hornby Road, Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture comprising drawing room suites, reclining sofas, glass and crockeryware, one semi-grand piano, Chesterfield sofas, cabinets, electric table fans, wooden and iron cots, dressing wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, marble top round tables, side boards, large stove, meat safes, filters, chairs, coaches, writing tables, small and large dining tables and chairs, billiard, tables, billiard benches, almirahs, chest of drawers towel horses, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July 1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—As an INSTRUCTOR a B.E., on Rs. 125/- p.m. Apply MANAGER, Civil Engineering College, Ambala City, Punjab.
A R1432

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS or SALESMEN on Commission basis for imported New and Secondhand Clothing, Fents and Blankets. Apply Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1465

WANTED—HARDWORKING active and experienced in business line. GRADUATE for East Africa. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to NANJI KALIDAS, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.
A R1447.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta. 1187.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FINEST GRAPES in India are obtainable from 5th June, 1925, at the Municipal and Burns Gardens, Karachi.

1. GULABI — Natural strong rose flavour variety) at — Per lb. 1 0 0
2. ROYAL MUSCADINE (Special large excellently flavoured) at — 0 12 0
3. HUMBURG JET BLACK at — 0 10 0

Parcels booked for up-country to any station in India on receipt of orders with cash packing casing, etc., Rupee one extra per each case, railway freight exclusive. Apply to SALEH MOHAMED NOOR MD., Grapes Contractor, Burns Garden, KARACHI.
F R1413.

KANDAHAR CHOICEST FRUITS.—Two pounds each Dry Figs, Apricots and Cake Sultanas 6/- Delivery Free. Quality wonderful. TRIKHA BROTHERS Quetta.
F. R. 1348.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards, P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. R1169

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples, Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. E. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Rv. Apples at 40 to 20 per maund. Table Potatoes at 8 per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P. R1457

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE immediately. Price Rupees 1,000. No offers. Apply DOCTOR c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1461

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 47484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

LONAVLA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL —Close to Station, Excellent Management Food. Scenery, delightful during monsoon: Excellent opportunity for Motorists and those visiting Poona during Races, en route.
H1383

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.—Tea garden shares for sale.—The Jalpaiguri Tea Concerns pay amazingly high dividend varying from 60 to 350 per cent. For particulars please refer to Messrs. B M. and Co., Brokers, Jalpaiguri.
T. R. 1413.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

FINANCIAL.

FINANCE—Up to fifty thousand can give short term loans on substantial security. Apply Box No. 873. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R- 23671.

EDUCATIONAL.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lamington Road. Classes from Balpothi to Matric. Sound education on modern lines by expert teachers. Enrol immediately. Special concessions for Repeaters.
M R1332

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—A very three ton CART-WEIGHBRIDGE, ready delivery Patni Co., 30, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
K R1455

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
For three days only
WEDNESDAY, 15th to FRIDAY 17th
PATHE PRESENTS
An all Comedy Programme.
Starring
ARTHUR STONE
in
"SHOULD LANDLORDS LIVE"
BEN TURPIN
in
"ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH"
BILLY BEWAN
in
"ONE SPOOKY NIGHT"
SNUB POLLARD
in
"COURTSHIP OF MILES SANDWICH"
All perfectly new Comedies of two reels each
NEVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE.
"Guaranteed to make you laugh Or your money back."
Daily 6, 8 and 10 p. m,
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Indian Pictures Corporation's Film
SHRI VATSA CHINTA.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

ADMIRABLE EASTERN PRODUCTION
THE VERY FIRST
LONDON ART PHOTO Co's.—(Rangoon)
UNIQUE PICTURE
THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE
"DANA-PRATAP"
(NOORANI-MOTI)
As is the saying—
"Virtue has its reward"—
See the justification of it in the above picture at
HINDUSTAN CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus
Commencing on the 18th
Film supplied by V. R. MEHTA, BOMBAY

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE REVIEW FOR INDIA.

BERLIN—CHARLOTTENBURG
REICHSSTRASSE 104
CONTAINS:

Leading articles on the latest developments in science and technology.
Review of European trade situation,
Full description of machinery required for various Indian industries.
Review of the European Commercial and Technical Press, Complete information regarding technical education in European countries.

PUTS IMPORTERS IN TOUCH WITH MANUFACTURERS.
FINDS BUYERS FOR INDIAN RAW PRODUCTS.

Indispensable for all Industrialists, Commercial men and Students.

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Yearly including postage (24 Copies) 12 Sh,,
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ASK FOR SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 16.

The monsoon has been vigorous in South Bengal and on Malabar and Burma coasts and has strengthened in United and Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India East, East Central Provines, Konkan, Malabar, and Mysore and local in Assam, Bihar, West Rajputana, the Central India West, West Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab four inches; Diamond Island and Myitkyina two; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazaar seven; Chittagong one and a half; Noakhali three; Barisal and Sangor Island four; Bogra two; Chaibasa, Hazaribagh, Patna and Cawnpore one and a half; Allahabad and Jhansi three; Lucknow two; Barreily and Mussoorree one and a half; Bikaner three quarters; Neemuch and Nowgong one; Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi three; Pendra and Ratnagiri one; Bombay one and a half; Mangalore seven; Calicut five; Belgaum two; Mercara four and Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in North and Central Bengal and Bihar.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 16th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to, 16th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	1 48	33 47	41 69	21 13
Fort	1 10	35 05	40 66	22 83
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 75	34 20	..	25 08
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, July 15.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.640 inches.
Temperature of Air ..	81.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.2 "
Dew Point	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	86%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.4 "
Minimum do. do. ..	79 2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	264 miles
Fall of Rain	0.81 inches
Total fall during month ..	4.76 "
Do, do year.. ..	35.45 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 16th July ..	0.86 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	ft in	h. m.	Jun.	ft in	h. m
Th	16	8 58	25 9	16	1 50	18 1
		20 22	24 9		14 41	21 2
Fri	17	9 50	26 6	17	2 36	17 6
		21 15	25 10		15 32	20 8
Sat	18	16 3	6 59	18	17 8	13 0
		19 2	20 10		20 6	1 5v
Sun	19	11 4	27 6	19	3 54	16 9
		22 35	25 6		16 52	19 9
M	20	11 35	18 1	20	4 27	16 6
		23 12	25 9		17 25	19 5
Tue	21	2 5	28 8	21	5 1	16 4
		23 46	28 1		17 57	19 1
W	22	12 34	28 4	22	5 34	16 3
		..	..		18 29	18 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.16 inches of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Multan and lower in the submontane districts; the minimum was below normal in the region of rainfall. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 degree at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.83 inches of rain. Jhansi 2.80 inches, Cawnpore 1.42 inches and Allahabad 3.21 inches. Skies are overcast and the air is very damp. Maximum temperature was below normal at Jhansi; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner has had 0.74 inches of rain, and Kotah and Mount Abu 0.16 inches each. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Vapour in air is locally in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature was higher than usual at Bikaner and lower in east Rajputana; night temperature did not differ much from the normal. A maximum temperature of 111 degree was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para has had 0.43 inches of rain, Surat 0.38 inches, Ahmedabad 0.15 inches and Neemuch 1.15 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Central India West; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 2.05 inches of rain, Hoshangabad 0.80 inches and Raipur 0.12 inches. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and in defect at Nagpur and Chanda. Day temperature was higher than usual in the south of the province and lower in the north; night temperature did not differ much from tehe normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.48 inches of rain, Ratnagiri 0.89 inches and Marmagao 0.49 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the aid is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum teemperature of 85 degree .4 (1 degree above normal) and a minimum temperature of 77 degree .0 (1 degree below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.87 inches of rain and Aurangabad 0.12 inches. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad. Temperature was almost as usual except in south Hyredabad, where the maximum alone was above normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the central parts of the country but continues active on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in tehe United Provinces, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, north Hyredabad Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 6.69 inches, Calicut 4.78 inches, Cochin 0.49 inches, Bangalore 0.34 inches Madras 0.19 inches and Masulipatam 1.43 inches.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th July 1925 issued from Simla.

The depression near Jhansi yesterday has disappeared and the monsoon weakened in Gujarat and the central parts of the country. It continues strong however in Lower Burma, southeast Bengal and on the west coast of the Peninsult. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy two inches; Rangoon one; Bassein one and a half; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu three; Akyab five; Dhubri one; Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar, Barisal three; Chittagong, Satkhira one; Noakhali, Dinajpur one and a half; Angul three; Daltonganj one; Dehra Dun two; Mussoorse three; Mercara five.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.37	—0.18	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	1.48	—0.57	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	10.87	5.58	+5.29	34.77
Lahore	0.16	5.76	4.47	+1.29	19.62
Hissar	..	5.20	3.47	+1.73	14.47
Ambala	..	12.49	7.76	+4.73	30.49
Delhi	..	7.97	7.53	+0.44	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	15.35	7.36	+8.01	26.90
Mainpuri	0.83	14.78	6.56	+8.22	27.07
Jhansi	2.80	17.77	10.53	+7.24	36.17
Cawnpore	1.42	13.36	7.72	+5.64	35.92
Allahabad	3.21	24.58	10.29	+1429	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.63	+0.76	3.68
Karachi	..	1.59	2.35	—0.76	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	0.74	4.65	3.06	+1.59	11.79
Ajmer	..	3.15	6.00	—2.85	20.65
Jaipur	0.02	5.39	6.61	—1.22	24.21
Kotah	0.16	9.60	8.97	+0.63	28.23
Mount Abu	0.16	17.20	14.99	+2.21	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.60	4.85	—2.25	14.39
Dwarka	..	2.93	6.26	—3.33	13.52
Veraval	0.03	13.95	7.07	+6.88	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.83	10.13	—3.30	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.43	12.52	7.31	+5.21	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.38	18.70	17.16	+1.54	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.15	18.20	9 87	+8.33	28.83
Deesa	0.02	8 32	6.39	+1.93	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	1.15	10.80	8.60	+1.80	29.19
Indore	..	7.95	10.81	—2.86	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	2.05	27.54	15.94	+1160	55.11
Saugor	..	21.02	13.45	+7.57	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.80	14.24	13.33	+0.91	48.83
Khandwa	..	6.72	9.71	—2.99	29.63
Akola	..	6.24	10.12	—3.88	31.35
Amraoti	0.06	9.50	11.36	—1.86	33.05
Nagpur	..	17.04	16.35	+0.69	48.97
Chanda	0.03	11.49	15.93	—4.44	51.90
Raipur	0.12	25.84	15.69	+1015	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	1.48	33.47	33.26	—0.21	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.89	35.10	26.89	—1070	99.98
Mormugao	0.49	38.44	40.67	—8.23	94.95
Karwar	..				120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.03	6.51	6.85	—0.34	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.01	4.71	6.82	—2.11	22.33
Poona	0.09	5.31	8.25	—2.94	27.11
Sholapur	..	4.62	6.93	—2.31	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.64	4.48	—3.84	20.90
Belgaum	1.87	21.38	15.91	+5.67	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.12	5.07	8.32	—3.25	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	7.01	10.34	—3.33	40.08
Hyderabad	..	3.48	7.69	—4.25	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	6.69	61.45	58.16	+3.29	126.68
Calicut	4.78	49.52	50.13	—0.61	117.16
Cochin	0.49	32.84	41.09	—8.20	114.51
Trivandrum	0.07	9.94	17.54	—7.62	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	0.78	13.64	11.13	+2.51	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	1.43	6.82	7.89	—1.07	41.59
Bellary	..	0.28	2.73	—2.45	20.51
Cuddapah	0.09	1.63	5.05	—3.42	31.23
Madras	0.19	1.18	3.76	—2.58	50.74
Bangalore	0.34	2.43	5.13	—2.70	35.37
Coimbatore	0.89	2.51	2.41	+0.10	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.66	2.11	+1.55	33.18
Negapatam	0.05	0.91	2.23	—1.32	54.98

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 16.

After the recent sharp advance a fall of 46 to 49 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on profit-taking. Liverpool has been reported 1 point down to unchanged.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report rather favourable. Expect erratic market pending condition report."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th inst. (10-40 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather partly favourable. "Beneficial showers. Boll-weevil damage light."

In consequence of a sharp fall in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 450 *i.e.* Rs. 1½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 448, but again improved to Rs. 449 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 449. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 417 and declined to Rs. 415½ on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On general buying the market improved to Rs. 416½ and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 417 and going up to Rs. 419 on Bazar operators buying closed at Rs. 418½. Commission Houses were sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 393 and going down to Rs. 391½ closed at Rs. 392½. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted Rs. 380 and Rs. 353 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, and the demand was moderate. About 4000 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	418½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	451½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354½
Fully Good Bengal July	381½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	394½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab: Superfine 419; Fine 409; F. Good 384; Good 369.

M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon: Superfine 470; Fine 460; F. Good 450; Good 440.

M. G. Dhollera: Superfine 463; Fine 453; F. Good 443; Good 433.

M. G. Punjab/American: Superfine 498; Fine 488; F. Good 478; Good 468.

M. G. Broach: Superfine 485; Fine 475; F. Good 465; Good 455.

M. G. Southerns: F. Good 537, Good 427; M. G. Fair 417.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	417
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	449
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	352
Fully Good Bengal July	380
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	392

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

16th July 1925.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	.....	410
Bengal F. G. M.G.	380/82	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	.....	410
Sindh-Punjab F.G.MG	380/82	.....
Punjab-American M G	450/60	470/80
Wardha-Hingh Fine M.G.	410/420	465
Nagpur	415/425	465
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	445
Pulgaon Fine M G.	415/420	445
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420/430
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M. G.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th July 1925:

Cotton	10598	Bales.
Wheat	1466	Cwts.
Linseed	5026	,,
Rape, etc.,	65	,,
Gingellyseed	405	,,
Poppyseed	258	,,
Ground nuts	173	,,
Castorseed	2145	,,
Rice	872	,,
Myrabollams	225	,,
Cottonseed	5162	,,
Mowraseed	164	,,
Gram	187	,,
Juwari	Nil.	
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	26	,,
Bajri	450	,,
Seed	3611	Tons.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

16th July 1925.

New York Market, 15th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.48	Oct.	24.24—24	24.02	—46
23.98	Jan.		23.52	—46
24.30	Mar.		23.81	—49
24.55	May.		24.08	—47

New York spot on 14th July, 24.95 +30; New York Orleans 24.35+.30.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on profit taking.

October highest 24.49 (10.13 a.m.), lowest 24.00 (1 p.m.) range .49 points.

Liverpool Market, 15th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.23	July			13.22	—01
12.79	Oct.	12.89	+10 12.85+06	12.78	—01
12 66	Jan.	12.75	+09	12.65	—01
12.70	Mar.			12.70	—
	Egyptian.				
23.65	Nov.			23.60	—05
22.55	Jan.			22.50	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.:

Temperatures abnormally high. Light to moderate rainfall New Orleans dist and Fort Worth (N. Texas).

(2) Cabled 5.40 p.m. Weekly Government weather report: Western drought unrelieved, rains badly needed.

American crose rate 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 16

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	448	415 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	415/25		392
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/10		
,, M. G. F. G.	385/87	378	351
Khandesh Black leaf	380/90		
Khandwa-Sanavad	405/420		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	390/405		
Harda	385/430		
Ujjain	380/430		
Parbhani Purna.	405/415		
Nander.	400/410		
Wardha/Warora.	440/45		
Nagpur Katol	445/50		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/85		
Sangli Miraj	435/45		
Bagalkot	430/35		
Coompta	440/55		
Tirupur	490/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	442/52		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	435/45		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 15-7-25	9337000	6837000
,, Yesterday do	3000	5000
Exports to date do	8013000	5699000
Stock at Ports 10-7-25	321000	228000
,, Interior Towns. do	191000	234000
,, Liverpool do	739000	436000
Visible Supply 11-7-25	1445000	1058000
Quantity in Sight do	14496000	11524000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
16598	3503173	3239383	3547147

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 9th July

1924-25	1923-24
14360	20407

Total Stock in Bombay on 9-7-25 6,63,188 B/s last year—7,19,448 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 13th July

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	647109	1065179	775702
China	338490	234366	372352
Japan	1539270	1233760	1677438
Coast-Ports	30820	50189	47295
Total	2555689	2583494	2873164
Afloat in harbour Europe	7867	6400	10953
China Japan & Coast ports	36937	11250	—
Silver 72-8-0	Gold 21-6-0	Govt Paper. 69-8-0	

Remarks:—12-15 p.m. Yesterday there was a re-action in New York of 46 to 4 points, while Liverpool closed 1 down.

Here the local market opened with new Broach at Rs. 417 and has since declined to Rs. 415½ with old Broach at Rs. 448, Oomras at Rs. 392½, and Bengals at Rs. 377 and Rs. 351 for old and new crops respectively.

Sampin closed his morning 324.60, 316.00, and 309.50 for July, October, and January, these rates being 3.90, 5.30 and 5.00 Yen down respectively.

Ready Cotton. There was a moderate demand for ready cotton yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Thursday 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady

Broach July/August, Rs. 448½. A/May 1926 Rs. 416½ Oomra D/January Rs. 3[illegible]

Bengal July, Rs. 379. D/January Rs. 352.

WIRE OF MESSRS, A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

New York, July 15.

"Expect erratic market ponding condition report."

The Liverpool friends cable a sunder:—Liverpool 15th July "Market very sensitive. Spinners are out of the market. Temperature is falling. Market ready to decline on any unfavourable news."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 16.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	137	292,048	339,930
Central India	41	335,917	301,650
Barsi and Nagar	167	204,092	204,622
Hyderabad-Gaorani	46	96,992	103,876
Berar	—	583,349	646,275
Central Provinces	200	254,755	267,052
Total Oomras	591	1,747,144	1,863,405
Dholera	136	305,751	183,067
N.W. Provinces	—	130,771	122,521
Rajputana	163	78,956	89,441
Sind-Punjab	504	360,949	308,140
Broach	277	481,558	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	4,414	187,518	182,443
Westerns-Northerns	1,329	96,808	86,842
Cocanada	—	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,235	34,636	27,878
Persian	—	5,348	8,743
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	949	58,932	57,001
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	826
Total	10,598	35,03,173	32,39,983

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 9th July This year.	Last year
Europe	1,041	642,978	1,065,179
Japan & China	4,850	1,824,853	1,468,126
Coast Ports	—	30,295	50,189
Upcountry by Rail.	—	14,360	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	83,596	13,907
Total	5,891	2,596,082	2,617,808

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	200
Total Day's Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot	
Universal Standard 1384 slow of sale.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3130	

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	24.29
January	23.75
March	24.07

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	24.07
January	23.58
March	23.90

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	23.69
January	23.82

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	13.15	—.07
Aug.	12.95	—.11
Oct.	12.67	—.11
Dec.	12.56	—.09
Jan.	12.54	—.11
Mar.	12.62	—.08
May	12.66	—.08
EGYPTIANS.		
Nov.	23.45	—.15
Jan.	22.40	—.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C LIVERPOOL:—

July	13.22	—.01
August	13.06	—.01
September	18.28	—.01
October	12.78	—.01
November	12.63	—.01
December	12.65	—.01
January	12.65	—.01
February	12.65	—.02
March	12.70	unchgd.
April	12.70	+.01
May	12.74	unchgd.
June	12.69	unchgd.
July	12.68	—.01

Tone:—Barely Steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

Scinde Good	9.65
Scinde Fully Good	10.05
Scinde Fine	10.45
Bengal Good	9.75
Bengal Fully Good	10.15
Bengal Fine	10.55
Oomra Good	10.45
Oomra Fully Good	10.85
Oomra Fine	11.25
Broach Good	11.20
Broach Fully Good	11.60
Broach Fine	12.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15.

July	28.60	—.15
August	27.60	—.15
September	26.75	—.10
October	25.60	—.10
November	23.60	—.05
December	23.10	—.05
January	22.50	—.05
February	22.45	—.05
March	22.25	—.05
April	22.20	—.05
May	22.15	—.05
June	22.10	—.05
July	22.05	—.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 15.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to Continent	1000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	24.02	—.46
January	23.52	—.46
March	23.81	—.49
May	24.08	—.47
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65	—.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.90	—.45

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	23.41	43
January	23.55	—.48

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/4
Demand Bills 48568.
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 69 5/8

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 15.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	24.02	—.46
January	23.52	—.46
March	23.81	—.49
May	24.08	—.47

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, July 15.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	13.22	—.01
October	12.78	—.01
January	12.65	—.01
March	12.70	unchgd.

WHEAT.

London, July 15.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. June/July sellers 57/6

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. June/July sellers 59/.

Tone:—Firmly held but quiet through out.

Australian June/July sellers 55/6

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers

Tone:—Firmly held but quiet through out.

SEEDS.

London, July 15.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Market was lower in sympathy with easier oil prices. There was moderate trade in oils, closing easy on lower Argentine options. Closed at £19 5/8 sellers for July/Aug. £19 3/8 paid for Jan/Feb. and £19 3/4 paid for Aug/Sep.

Linseed Bombay £22 5/8 July/Aug nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/4 sellers for Aug/Sept.

Castorseed Bombay steady and little doing. £22 1/2 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore Usual Bold, per ton £21 5/8 July/Aug. nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 3/4 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 3/8 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7/8 July/Aug. nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Firmly held but quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 July/Aug sellers.

SHARES.

London, July 15.

Hongkong Bank	£133 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
National Bank	£ 46 1/4
P. & O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/16

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance					395
Bombay Cotton					400
Bombay Dyeing	817-8	821-4			816-4
Century	356-4				351-4
Central India	461-4	462-8	458-12		
Colaba Land					106-4
Crescent	212-8				213-12
Edward Sassoon					155
Fazulbhoy	825	830	822-8		826-4
Finlay					131-4
Globe					47-8
Gokak					101-4
Indian Bleaching					220
Indore Malwa	393-12	393-12	391-4	393-12	
Kohinoor					1050
Madhowjee					
Mathuradas					150
Meyer Sassoon					120
Mysore					115
New Great	320				318-12
Pabaney					310
Pearl	473-12	473-12	466-4	477-8	
Phoinix					450
Simplex	130	130	127-8	128-12	
Swadeshi	465	465	461-4	462 8	
Swan Mills					160
Tata Mill					71-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				131-4
Bombay Steam				80
,, Tram Co., Ord.				94-6
Bundi Cement				7-2
Indian Cement				25
Central India Mining				28-4
Katni Cement Ord.				40
Shivrajpur				48
Tata Hydro	825	837-8	825	831-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				18-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.				58-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 16.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	96	0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100	1
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	100	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	105	0
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	8
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	8
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76	8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	76	8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101	0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954	102	6

Market Steady. Fair enquiry in 6 per cent. Bonds. 3½ per cent. paper slightly weak.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

To-day the market opened firm, and there was somewhat profit-taking. Business was transacted on a very small scale, and practically the fluctuations were very narrow.

Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 825 improved to Rs. 837-8, especially on account of covering of sales, but closed at Rs. 831-4, at which rate there were buyers.

In mill shares, though there were little fluctuations, market remained steady. Fazals opened at Rs. 825, improved to Rs. 830, and closed at Rs. 826-4. Dyeings opened at Rs. 817-8 improved to Rs. 821-4 and closed at Rs. 816-4 Indore-Malwas remained steady at Rs. 393-12.

Imperial Bank Fully Paid were steady at Rs. 1440, and the Contributory were in demand at Rs. 380.

Bombay-Burmas old were in demand at Rs. 372-8 and new at Rs. 90.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	45
Central	25	1½	23-4
Eastern	£ 5	8 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1440
Imperial Contributory	125	10	380
Union	72	—	3 11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28-4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	25
Katni Cement O.	100	—	40
Katni Cement D.	40	—	100
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	827 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	145
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	30
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	170
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	515
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	831-4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	860
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	372-8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	510
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	645
New Prince of Wales	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	131 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	372-8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	90
Burma Corporation	% 10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	—	4 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	
Jost Engineering	100	17-8	225
Mckenzie	50	7-8	100
New Union Flour Mills	100	30 p.c.	335
Port Canning	100	..	35
Sardar Carbonic Gas	1,000	50	645
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. @	150	6 p. c.	85
Tata Iron Defd.	100	—	20
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	30	—	58 2
Thacker	75	—	15 12
Telephone	50	..	200
	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	395
Alliance	100	—	60
Apollo	50	—	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	816 4
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	351 4
Central India O.	100	16	458 12
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	106 4
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	213 12
Currimbhoy	250	—	350
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	585
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1 2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	310
Edward Sassoon	200	—	155
Elphinstone O.	100	—	23
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	25	826 4
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	750
Globe	100	—	47 8
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	220
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	333 12
Indian Woollen	50	—	10
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	32 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	230
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	78
Kilachand	25	—	5
Kohinoor	500	—	10
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	46
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	12
Madras United	250	15	50
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	23
Mathuradas	100	..	15
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	24
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	15
Mysore	50	5	11
New City of Bombay	100	10	21
New Great Eastern	200	10y	31
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	46
Phoenix	100	15	45
Planet	100	—	20
Premier	100	—	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30
Sassoon Silk	500	—	500
Sholapur	1,000	1000	930
Simplex	250	—	12
ShapS irurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	133
Swadeshi	100	18	46
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	70
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	163
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

METALS.

London, July 1

	£
English best Selected Copper	63 1
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 7
Copper Braizers	79
Yellow Metal	68
Hard Spelter	30 1
Corrugated Sheets	15 7

London, July 15

Tin Block £259 3/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Bombay, July 16. Per md.	Rs.	a.
Brass, English	¼	56	8
Brass, English	1	56	8
Brass, English	1½	56	8
Brass, English	1½	56	8
Brass, English	1¾	56	8
Brass, English	2	56	8

COPPER.

	Bombay, July 16. Per md.	Rs.	a.
Copper, German	¼	62	8
Copper, German	1	62	8
Copper, German	1½	62	8
Copper, American	1½	62	8
Copper, American	1¾	62	8
Copper, American	2	62	8
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0
Panchtoka joint		28	0
Copper English Bars		61	0
Brass Bars		49	0
Pat. Kiai		67	8
Lead, country		26	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1½		62	8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 16

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	P
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	
David	No. 10½	0	11	
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	
Japan	No. 20	0	15	
Japan	No. 32	1	1	

LINSEED.

London, July 15

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. sellers £22/-.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sept. done £22/-

Linseed Tone:—Demand quiet—Inactive but prices steady.—Tendency easy

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July buyers 41/7½.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct. buyers 41/10½

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 15

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept sellers 15/7 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/-

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 16/3 1/4

London, July 15.

Cuban Sugar 12 June/July value Exchange Belgium 104.70, Athens 302.50.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, July 15.

Cardiff to Bombay ...14/5 to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London, July 15

Karachi Barley July/Aug sellers 40/6

BULLION.

London, July 15

Bars bought £100,000 and sold £80,0[illegible]

Sovereigns for export to India £1136,0[illegible] and to Singapire £28,000.

RUBBER.

London, July 15

Para Up River Fine, Spot Aug/Sept sellers 48.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation Sirst Latex Crepe, Spot July value 50 1/2

Tone:—Very irregular.

Smoked Ribbed Sheets July paid [illegible] value 52.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Prof. P. A. Wadia's Lecture on "The Youth Movement," Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. China with the mails of the 2nd instant due 5 a.m.

Harwood League: B. B. A. F. I. vs. G. I. P. "B", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Police vs. West Yorks "B", Oval 5-45 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following Statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th July 1925 to 6 a.m. of 16th idem.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 80.

Total Mortality this day last year 87.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Sail at 6-30 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—The fifth annual general meeting of the members of the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay Branch, will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Representatives of co-operative societies in Bombay and individual members of the Central Co-operative Institute are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE. The Secretary of the Institute informs that the lectures of the English Training Class in Co-operation under the auspices of the Institute will commence on 25th July 1925 and not on 18th July as was previously announced.

LECTURE ON CO-OPERATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, Fort Branch, a magic lantern lecture on co-operation (in Marathi) will be delivered to-day (Friday) at 6-0 p.m. S. T.) in the Currency Office Building.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—8 seats are vacant from this ward to B.P.C.C. Those who want to stand as a candidate, they should apply before Thursday (23rd inst.) duly proposed and seconded. If there will be more than 8 applications, the election will take place on Sunday (26th inst.) 1 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 18th inst.) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—As already announced, the class for the training of social workers meets from to-morrow (Saturday). The programme for the week is given below. Those who have not yet registered their names are requested to do so at an early date.

18th July 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) Civics (Prof. R. M. Joshi). 18th July 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) Adult Education (Prin. H. R. Hamley.) 19th July 8 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) Crime and Punishment (Prin. T. A. Kulkarni).

BOMBAY NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.—In connection with Shri Namdeo Punyasthi Utsav of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha, the Namdeo Natya Samaj will stage their popular drama "Shri Namdeo" (which deals chiefly with the life of the great Maharashtra Saint Shri Namdeo) to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A select and special programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9.00 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the famous singer Mr. Venkatesh Balvant Pandharker, Proprietor of the well-known Lalit-Kala-Darsha-Natak-Mandali (founded by late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale) will sing the following items. Call Sign 2. F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres:—1. "Chandrikabi-janoo" Rag-Arbhi Tal-Trital. 2. "Bhali Chandra Ase Dherila" Rag-Zilla Tal-Dipchand. 3. "Toozan Palane Vala" Rag-Mand-Tal-Kerba. 4. "Jata Kaha" Rag-Bagesri Tal-Zaptal. 5. "Naindra-nainamila Rakhogi Bag" Darbari Kanada. Tal-Ekaa.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The training class for the secretaries of the Cooperative credit societies of the Crescent Mills was opened at the hands of Mr. A. C. Desai, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, on the 10th inst. at the Crescent Mills Centre of the Institute. After opening the class the Assistant Registrar described the poverty of the farmers who as a result came to Bombay for work. He said that these farmers, generally of backward classes, had very few occasions of having a cash money with them in their villages. But in Bombay they got it month to month cash in hand and the existing fashions, hotels, liquor shops, races and similar temptations turned their heads and caused their economic ruin. That was the cause of their constant indebtedness and naturally they were a prey to the wily Marwaris or Pathans. Similar was the case of the workers in Europe and the co-operation movement came to their rescue as the only remedy against the pecuniary ills of the poorer classes. A co-operative society gave them loans at a reasonable rate of interest and was also a Saving Bank always ready at hand where they could lay by their surpluses. It also gave a moral tone to their conduct as honesty and loyalty were the conditions which qualified them to continue as members. Lastly, he advised them to take the fullest advantage of the facilities provided for them by their Agents for their economic betterment.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BYCULLA MURDER CASE

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

In connection with the re-trial of Chutan Subhanbux on the charges of having committed the murder of a milkman named Amanatulla on 7th February last, in which case the jury, being divided by 5 to 4, was discharged, it transpired during further discussion on Thursday that under the Criminal Procedure Code, an accused person can not be tried for the third time.

His Lordship, therefore, ordered the accused to be discharged.

A DARING PLOT.

TO MURDER GUARD AND ROB SAFE IN TRAIN.

Details of a daring plot to murder the guard of the up Delhi Express of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and rob the cash-safe in his charge were related during the trial, before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and a common jury at the Criminal sessions, of two Anglo-Indians named George Archibald Boyle and Gerald Frederick Koestner who were put up on the charge of criminal conspiracy to commit murder and robbery on 27th February last.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate, appeared for the Crown while Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar.-at-law, defended the accused.

Both the accused were unemployed for some time. About the middle of January last, the second accused while passing near the General Post Office met his friend Richard Stanley to whom he confided that he intended to rob the safe of one of the trains on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., and asked him to help in the offence, to which the latter agreed. At a subsequent interview, the second accused told Richard that another person, namely accused No 1 was also prepared to join them. The three then met again several times when they discussed details of the plot, and it was finally decided to select the up Delhi express on the night of 27th February for their operations. They, therefore, made an appointment to leave Colaba the previous night by the Gujarat Mail. Accordingly, both the accused went to the station with a tin-box containing the necessary implements, and there they met Richard. The second accused then took the latter to a restaurant for tea, and expressed his determination to carry out his object even by killing the guard if necessary. This frightened Richard who left him on the pretext of going to a water-closet. As he did not join them at the station, both the accused left by the Gujarat Mail. They alighted at Surat the next morning where they bought some more implements. They then caught the up Delhi express at about 11-30 p.m. the same night, and got into a compartment near the guard's brake. In that train, however, one travelling ticket collector accompanied the guard, and the accused, therefore, could get no opportunity for some time. But after the ticket collector got down at Navsari, the accused tried to be friendly with the guard by picking up some conversation, and asked him if he could accommodate them in his brake as there was congestion in their compartment. The guard, however, finding that there were only six persons in it including the accused, refused to do anything.

In the meanwhile, Richard who remained at Bombay apprehended that if the murder did take place, he himself would be implicated as a conspirator. He, therefore, informed the authorities about the whole affair. Mr. Robinson, the General Traffic Manager, thereupon, sent a party of railway police with Richard to Bulsar, and issued telegraphic orders to stop all up trains at Bulsar till the police reached there. Accordingly, the Delhi Express after leaving Navsari was stopped about 1½ miles north of Bulsar. Both the accused there tried to board the brake-van, but were frustrated in their object by the circumspection of the guard. After some time the train proceeded to Bulsar where the police party and Richard boarded another compartment. The accused who got no opportunity throughout the journey, then alighted at Grant Road the next morning and were arrested by the police who returned by the same train. On opening the box which the accused carried with them all along, it was found to contain the implements.

Prosecution evidence is being led in the case.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHT TO TAKE A CAR IN PROCESSION.

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Kurvinshetti Jadar.

vs.

Banjigores and others.

(Before Justice Fawcett and Madgaokar.)

This was an order passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under section 147 Criminal Procedure Code.

The District Magistrate of Bijapur made a reference to the High Court requesting to cancel the said order.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships' judgment:

JUSTICE FAWCETT'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Fawcett observed:—"This is a reference by the District Magistrate of Bijapur asking us to cancel an order passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, S. D., under Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code. The order in question arose out of a dispute as to the right of the Kurvinshetti Jadar residents of the village of Girsagar to take a car in procession along a public road to a temple. The Banajiger residents contend that it should not be allowed to go past their houses. An application was made by the first named party to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to order the other side not to interfere with the exercise of their alleged rights. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate thereupon issued a preliminary order under Section 147, sub-section (1) of the Code, and after hearing both parties and the evidence led by them, he passed an order on the 26th February 1925 prohibiting the Kurvinshetti Jadars from exercising their alleged right on the ground that they had not exercised it in the preceding year. The period in which this celebration should take place is from the first day to the 5th day after Shivratri Amavasya day. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order shows that evidence was given that the car procession did in fact take place during the preceding year but that this was on the 9th day after Shivratri day and not therefore between the first and the fifth day after that date. Accordingly he held that the Applicants had failed to satisfy the condition laid down in the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 147 which says no order prohibiting interference with the exercise of the alleged right shall be made, unless where the right is exercisable only at particular seasons or on particular occasions, the right has been exercised during the last of such seasons or occasions before the institution of the inquiry. Mr. Desai for the Kurvinshetti residents has drawn our attention to documentary evidence on record, which shows that the reasons why the car was not drawn between the first and the fifth day after Shivratri was obstruction by the other party. There is a petition to the District Magistrate complaining of this obstruction and mentioning that in consequence they desisted from the intended procession. The District Magistrate thereupon gave an order to the local Sub-Inspector of Police to prevent any obstruction to the Petitioners by the Opponents at this procession. This order is dated 12th March 1924 and presumably reached the Sub-Inspector a day or two later. The car was consequently not drawn in procession till the 14th March, being the 9th day after Shivratri. It is quite true that, if a very strict construction is given to the proviso in question, the mere fact that the car was not drawn within the proper period of five days prevents an order being passed in favour of the petitioners. But there can, I think, be no doubt that such a result could not have been intended by the Legislature, and should not be accepted by this Court. The right would have been exercised during the last of the proper seasons before the institution of the inquiry, but for the obstruction of the Opponents. The Petitioners acted in a manner which deserves our approval, in desisting from the procession, which might have led to breach of the peace, and promptly going

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+32

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated :

Thursday's opening rate.	—12
Thursday's closing rate.	+32
Liverpool opening	—11
Liverpool closing	—13

to the proper authorities to obtain a removal of this obstruction. In the circumstances the non-exercise of the right within the proper period was due to the circumstances beyond their control, whereas the proviso obviously contemplates a non-exercise for reasons within the control of the persons claiming the right. Therefore in my opinion the Sub-Divisional Magistrate was not justified in holding that the right had not been exercised during the preceding year so as to bring the case within the proviso to Sub-section (2) and that appears to me to be sufficient ground for cancelling his order in favour of the Opponents. Though the occasion for an order has now passed and the dispute is suspended till March next year, on the other hand, if the order is allowed to stand, it will unduly prejudice the Petitioners in any future proceeding of the same kind. I think therefore there is good ground for our interference.

MAGISTRATE'S ERROR.

Again the mere fact that the Magistrate, if his view was right, could not pass an order in favour of the Petitioners under Sub-section (2) affords no reason why he should have passed an order in favour of the Opponents, prohibiting the Petitioners from any exercise of their alleged right. That is an order under Sub-section (3), which he could only pass if it appeared to him that the Petitioners' right did not exist. Obviously the mere fact that they did not exercise the right during the preceding year is not sufficient to show that the right does not exist, and it only prevents the Magistrate from issuing an order under Sub-section (2) supporting the alleged right.

The District Magistrate in the reference to this Court has submitted that in any case the Sub-Divisional Magistrate could not legally pass an order in this case under Section 147 of the Code, and he cites a decision of this Court reported in Ratanlal's unreported cases at page 548. If however that case is looked at, it is obvious that this Court did not say that in no case could an order prohibiting a procession along a street be passed under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code. All that it did say was that in that particular case the Magistrate had not come to any finding as to the right in dispute, and therefore there was no foundation for the order that he purported to pass under Section 147. It is not now necessary for us to decide whether such an order can or cannot be passed under Section 147, but as at present advised I can see no sufficient reason for holding that a right of the kind in question is not a right of user of land, which falls within the scope of Sub-section (1) of Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code. I could therefore cancel the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate prohibiting the Kurvinshetti Jadars from exercising their alleged right. It is not necessary for us to substitute any other order as the occasion has passed: but this is of course without prejudice to the Petitioners having resort to, any remedies which are legally open to them under the Criminal Procedure Code, in order to remove any threatened obstruction to the car procession next year or in any other future years."

JUSTICE MADGAOKAR'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Madgaokar observed:—"I agree. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order should in my opinion be set aside on three grounds:—(1) The delay of a few days in exercising the right last year due to the obstruction of the Opponents and the Petitioners' recourse to the District Magistrate is not the absence of the exercise contemplated in the proviso. (2) The order of the Magistrate goes too far; it not merely refuses the Petitioners' application but without a corresponding application on the part of the opponents gives an order in their favour. (3) Apart from the allegation of prejudice to their 'Dharma' the Opponents had not shown how they being Hindus and possibly *Shaivas* can maintain a right of obstructing merely because their houses lie along a certain portion of the rout of the procession."

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

CASE AGAINST SURETY NOT PROVED.

Jasraj Fawaji ..... Plaintiff & Appellant.

vs.

Yusuf Bin Essa. ..... 3rd defendant and Respondent.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyaji.)

This was an appeal arising out of a suit on a promissary note for Rs. 5,000 alleged to have been passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff alleged that the respondent who was an Arab horse-trainer had signed the promissory note as a surety, undertaking to pay the amount himself in case the other defendants who were the principal creditors failed to pay. The lower court had dismissed the suit with costs as against the respondent on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove that he was a surety in the transaction.

After hearing arguments on behalf of the plaintiff, their Lordships did not consider it necessary to call upon the respondents' counsel to reply. They observed that the plaintiff had to prove his own case in the lower court which, however, had held and decreed against the plaintiff. It was a question purely of facts, and they saw no reason to interfere in appeal with the judgment of the lower court. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs throughout.

Mr. F. J. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Vachha and Co. appeared for the appellant, and Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Sukhthankar and Gupte for the respondent.

"POLE" IN COURT.

CHARGES OF DEFAMATION AGAINST EDITOR AND PRINTER.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued summonses yesterday against Pravasi Pagal and T. W. Joshi, the editor and the printer respectively of a Bombay weekly paper called "The Pole" on the complaint of defamation filed by Mr. Pragji Surji. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Mr. Frank Oliveira, appeared for Mr. Surji and Mr. Kanuga.

The complainant is a staunch disciple of the late Shri Goswami Shri Devkinandancharyaji Maharaj who died about 18 years ago. It is alleged by the complainant that on pages seven and eight of the issue of "The Pole" published in Bombay on the 9th instant there appears under the heading" Goswamji "Shri Devkinandancharyaji" a picture of the Maharaj and an incomplete account relating to his private life which contains grossly false, malicious and defamatory statements.

The complainant further alleges that the defamatory imputations would have certainly harmed the Maharajah's reputation had he been living, and, that they are intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family. The imputation relating to an adulterous connection between the deceased and Bhatiani appearing in columns 2 and 3 on page 7 are, the complainant states, also without any foundation and have been maliciously made.

Being one of the disciples of the late Maharaj the complainant feels greatly aggrieved by the imputations which, he says, are maliciously made by the accused against his Guru.

The complainant's attorneys called upon the accused by letter to tender a written and unconditional apology and to make amends for the publication of the libel but the accused have not complied with the requisitions so far. Under these circumstances the plaintiff charged the accused and prayed that processes may be issued against them and that they may be dealt with according to law.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TRAIN & PLATFORM.

Janoo Domin a Christian old woman, aged 60 years, was getting out of a local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Bandra on Tuesday morning while it was in motion when her foot slipped and she fell down between the train and the platform. She sustained injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died the following day, death being due to the shock following injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATE OF AN UNEMPLOYED SINGALESE.

At about 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday information was received at the Harbour Police Station that the dead body of a male was found floating in the sea opposite the Mole Station. The police removed the body in the presence of a panch, but no marks of violence were detected. From certain papers found on the deceased's person the police ascertained that he was a Singalese Christian named B. C. Miranlo, aged 25 years. He had put on grey flannel suit, white shirt, coloured tie, black shoes and socks.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Mr. M. R. Knowles, Officer in charge, the Salvation Army Industrial Home, said the deceased was an inmate of the Home. He had no employment and was addicted to drink.

The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning apparently under the influence of liquor.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At about 9 p.m. on the 17th ultimo Kashibai Narayen (60) residing in Servants' Quarters in the Arthur Road Hospital was sitting near a wall close to her chawl when a stone struck her on her left leg with the result that it was fractured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday morning. There was no evidence to show how the stone fell on her, but it was presumed that a slack stone of the wall got loose by the blast of he wind and fell on her. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FALL IN SHIP'S HOLD.

On Thursday Bacha Hajatali, a Mahomedan Dock labourer was working on S. S. "Cheria" lying in the Alexandra Dock when his foot slipped and fell in the hold from a height of 25 feet. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

CHAINAMEN DISCHARGED.

At the Girgaon Police Court Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which two Chinamen Ah Gong and Ah Song were charged with importing into Bombay from the P. and O. Company's ship the S. S. "Naghore" cocaine of the value of Rs. 20,000 on the 27th May last.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Government Solicitor appeared for the Crown while the accused were defended by Mr. Banaji and Mr. St. John.

His Worship in the course of his judgment observed that the demeanour of the Customs officials under cross-examination was not satisfactory. His Worship set out various discrepancies in their evidence which had been brought to light by the defence and expressed his astonishment that an official of such a long experience as Mr. Kelly, the Chief Customs Officer could have effected the arrest of the accused with an almost total disregard of the express provisions of law. It was impossible for the Court to believe that the accused could have parted with such an enormous amount of the drug, in the full blaze of electric lights, while the ship was busy with loaders and under the very nose of a strong guard which had been posted on the ship to the knowledge of the accused. The story of the triangular piece of paper on the strength of which the accused were alleged to have handed the drug to Mr. Edward was not consistently related by the witnesses for the prosecution. His Worship held that there was not sufficient material for him to frame a charge against the accused who were accordingly discharged, and their bail bonds cancelled.

"CONVICTED OF THEFT"

In connection with the report of a case published in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading "convicted of theft) that was heard by the Third Presidency Magistrate in which a Christian compounder in the employ of Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji Gandhi, Chemists of Jumma Musjid, was convicted and fined Rs. 30, "for stealing chemicals mostly consisting of bottles of Life-Guard Cologne Water", Mr. Nowrosji Muncherji Bharucha, proprietor of the "Home Agency" and manufacturer of "Life Guard" Cologne water states that the said report is incomplete. In order to "remove misapprehension from the minds of dealers and shop-keepers, who stock "Life Guard" Cologne water, he states that it was he who after strenuous efforts succeeded in catching red-handed Vithaldas Mulji who offered him to sell the said Cologne water at a cheap rate, and took him to the shop from which he said the bottls were taken by him for selling them on commission basis. Thus the shop-keeper and the suspect Vithaldas were arrested by Mr. Bharucha's efforts.

Mr. Bharucha adds that on a long time past this brand of Cologne water has been sold in bazaars at cheaper rates than Rs. 45 which is the rate fixed by him (Mr. Bharucha). This, Mr. Bharucha alleges, is due to pilferage of his goods from stockists, and he hopes this conviction will set at rest the minds of dealers and stockists. If in spite of this any dealers buy the Cologne water they will do so at their risk.

"HARWOOD LEAGUE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your Sporting Critic's reply in to-da's issue to my letter of yesterday's date re: the Y.M.C.A. (B) v. Colaba United Match is so compromising and, I fear, irrelevant, that I must ask your kind permission to briefly respond.

He (your critic) maintains that "he had the pleasure of a closer view of the tactics of Colaba United before making his "unwarranted strictures." How was that possible? My seat on the Stand gives me as good an opportunity of closely following every movement in a game as your critic. He, however, rather lets the cat out of the bag when he recommends me to "purchase a small note book and a pencil and mix with the players and referees." A critic should have nothing to do with what players and referees say—his duty is to impartially record and criticise the play as it takes place.

I am more than surprised at your Critic's reference to bare-footed players. The merest tyro knows that the disadvantages of "barefoot" against "boot" far outweigh the advantages, particularly on a wet ground with a heavy-greasy ball. I have had experience of playing against bare-footed players under all conditions, and also of actively and passively participating in local football for over 25 years.

Sergeant Lowe—the Referee—is the last man to be hoodwinked and to ignore unfair tactics and, as far as I know, no adverse report has been made to the W. I. F. A. about the match under reference.

It is very significant that the other sporting Critics in Bombay have not slated Colaba United. Wise men, they write about what they see not what they hear, from players and referees. *Verb-sap.*—Yours, etc.

C. M. ROSS,

July 16.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

R. A. "B." BEAT BOMBY GYMI

A disappointing match was the outcome of the meeting between the second strings of the Bombay Gym. and the R. A., in which the latter proved to be the superior team and won by three goals to one. The Gymkhana were without the services of Hudson but Underdown, who is somewhat similar in style, made a good substitute. Peel was tireless in his efforts at defence and still had energy enough to assist in the attack. In the early part of the first half the R. A. secured two goals, Bell and Mason being responsible. Soon after the interval Mason obtained a third. This seemed to stimulate the Gym. who had more of the game. Waud was trying his best for an opening which always seemed to evade him. Spectators are inclined to laugh at this player, but he is a thorough sport and smiles at all his mishaps, a trait which he earned for him the sincere admiration of many. He it was who was primarily responsible for his side's only goal. Running down the wing and forcing his way past the back he sent across a "lovely" pass which Haydock had no difficulty in directing into the net. Meanwhile Heasman defended his charge manfully and save well on several occasions. There was no further score and the Gym. retired beers.

R. A. "B":—Lawrence; Massey and Addison; Bould, Babbage and Daniels; Acomb, Smith, Mason, Bell and Linthorn.

Bombay Gym. "B":—Heasman; Underdown and Peel; Weir, Phillips and Fellowes; Ellis, St. J. Eccre, Haydock, McKenzie and Waud.

Referee: Inspector, Godwin.

SNOOKER IN BOMBAY.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to recall a Snooker championship match played in Bombay with so much vigour and skill as the championship game which stimulated the greatest public interest at Watson's billiard room on Wednesday night. Snooker has obviously developed into an epidemic in Bombay. It originally caught on a month ago at the Hotel Majestic when Mr. P. Navin (Bombay) met Mr. B. Banvard (ex-Calcutta).

On Wednesday night the championship match between Banvard and Navin—the return match—was enlivened in the adjoining restaurant at Watson's by the London Quartette Band and witnessed by a crowd.

Play started at 9 p.m. on the tick, and it was at once evident that Banvard was in the pinkest of form. He darted off with straight drives from pocket to pocket till he left Navin gaping. Navin missed his mark pretty frequently and towards the end of a spirited game was hopelessly at discount. Banvard won with consummate ease. The second game, however proved a tight fit. The two went to work with a vengeance. Banvard scored heavily with some admirable breaks. So did Navin. And at the finish of an eminently interesting game. Banvard won by a narrow margin. The handsome little cup presented by Jewellers Ltd., was graciously handed to Mrs. Banvard by Mr. Spencer. The official scorer was Mr. Collins.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 15.

The follwing are the closing scores in the matches that began to-day:—

Essex vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield:—Essex 250.

Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire at Birmingham:—Warwickshire 321 or six wickets (Smith 149, Quaife 66).

Hampshire vs. Notts at Southampton:—Notts 274 (Lilley 72, Kennedy four for 60, Newman four for 69). Hampshire 86 for three.

Sussex vs. Worcestershire at Eastbourne—Worcestershire 270, (Tarbox 67, Root 71). Sussex 80 for seven wickets.

Somerset vs. Lancashire at Weston-super-Mare:—Somerset 212 (White 77) not out, Parkin four for 39, Sibbles four for 56). Lancashire 115 for one (Makepeace 62, Hopwood 50, not out).

Kent vs. Gloucestershire, at Maidstone:—Gloucestershire 351 (Hammond 121, Bloodworth 62). Kent 51 for two.

Glamorgan vs. Derbyshire, at Cardiff—Glamorgan 231 (Riches 74, Loney four for 35). Derbyshire 24 for no wickets.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

Gentlemen vs. Players, at Lords:—Gentlemen 309 (Carr 82, Stevens 75). Players nine for no wickets.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1925.

A TREACHEROUS CRISIS.

The conference between the mill-owners and the representatives of Labour which took place yesterday was menacingly inconclusive. The mill-owners now cannot seek refuge in the allegation that the workers are unorganised and that the case presented to them is a false index to the temper of Labour. As for the mill-owners themselves, they are extremely well-organised, and if rumour speaks true the Government are vastly impressed by the argument in favour of a reduction in wages. So indifferent are Government to the fate of the industry that they are content to perform the functions of the police-man in the struggle that may unfortunately ensue. The visit of Sir Basil Blackett and the prying inquisition of Mr. Chadwick have not been of the slightest service to the industry. If they care for the prosperity of Bombay, they have resolutely dissembled their love. The present crisis is peculiarly trying because both sides have cause for despair. The mill-owners find that they are in a position justifying every expedient irrespective of the harrowing distress they cause. On the other hand, the workers are so meagrely paid that they cannot easily contemplate any reduction in their means of livelihood, and what is more, the mill-owners are not prepared to give any valid assurance that they would restore the present scale of wages at the earliest sign of prosperity. In the exhibition of brutal distrust the mill-owners are more unreasonable than the workers who plead for the less intolerable alternative of short time. If the plea that reduced hours may involve higher costs is advanced, there is the reply that working hours may be extended without the curtailment of wages. The workers are prepared to toil more for the sake of saving the industry, but their standard of living is so low that any reduction in wages without a corresponding fall in prices will mean accentuated starvation

We are afraid that the millowners are being swayed by the queer preconception that a little trifling with the wages of men will relieve the congestion in stocks. The wage-bill in the cost of production does not exceed twelve per cent and the millowners are not going to gain much by the alienation of Labour in rturn for a bagatelle. Nor have they taken care to convince Labour of the sacrifices made by plutocrats for the protection of share-holders. The workers want the industry to be rescued from the treacherous policy of the Government of India which undermines it through high exchange, illicit tariffs, and the exaction of an excise duty designed to tax production regardless of profits. The workers are willing to co-operate and the offer of short hours should not be lightly regarded by the mill-owners. Japan is the biggest competitor and we have not spared words in describing the labour conditions of Japan. The import figures of 1924-25 show how acute is the competition from the Far East, but we want to know how the mill-owners would act if Japan undersells India even after the deprivation of 20 per cent of the Indian worker's wages. Japan is a resolute competitor and the spinners and weavers of that country have the support of their own Government, besides the favours extended to them by the Government of India. Assume that the millowners are able to offer their stocks in the market at 5 per cent. below the present level as the consequence of depressed wages in Bombay; assume also that Japan is prepared to curtail the rates by another 5 per cent. The competition would nevertheless persist unless the millowners think of progressively squeezing down the legitimate award of their workers to suit their own misfortunes. There is a limit to the squeezing and we think the limit is represented by the present schedule of wages, If the Government of India cared for the safety of our premier indigenous industry, the peril could be averted in a fortnight by protective legislation. That hope has been falsely cherished in twist and yarn alone, the thrust of Japan under unequal conditions has become irresistible. Of some 56 million lbs. imported in the last fiscal year to India, Japan contributed 33 million lbs. It is not an anti-Lancashire grievance. In hosiery Japan commands Rs. 85 lakhs out of a total import value of Rs. 112 lakhs. In coloured and printed goods, Japan's contribution is on the swelling tide of advance; in unbleached goods, she has a hold of 110 million yards and she liquidates her stocks with ease while the glut in Indian godowns strains every fibre of our industry. Is there after all some basis for the conjecture that vested interests are seeking the ruin of Bombay which is the most forward province in the growth of indigenous enterprise?

We do not question the seriousness of the mill-crisis in Bombay and we all realise that it is an enterprise built upon indian capital, Indian direction and Indian personnel. If the present conspiracy of "circumstances" succeeds, it would be one of the most grievous wrongs done to India by the British Government. We recognise that the mill-owners are in a friendless predicament and that the Government are in a mood of indifference almost chuckling in their indications of savagery. We cannot think of any other Government exposing a dearly-built industry to such artificial hazards. For the present we want only the security of what we have; our one ewe-lamb. But the Government are not prepared to lift their little finger for the shelter of a heavily-bombarded industry. All these facts are appreciated by the workers who are ready to slur over the injustices of the past for the safety of the present. They are, however, preferring the case for short hours, for good reason. They cannot understand why the millowners should succeed only against them while being pushed back in their fight against Government. The mill-owners played their cards badly in March against that inveterate patron of India, Sir Basil Blackett. The workers know nothing about tactics and they have no hectoring objective in their present request. What is the objection to a well-conducted enquiry? The MacLeod Committee reached a verdict in favour of the mill-owners, and, therefore, they have no adverse precedents to daunt them while they face the demand for an enquiry. The plea urged by the workers yesterday was straightforward, it was representative, and we would counsel the mill-owners who are in a stronger attitude to think of the advisability of retarding excessive friction to avert a wide-spread conflagration.

LABOUR'S IMPERIALISM.

The manner in which the British Labour Party is steadily reconciling itself to Imperialism was once more demonstrated the other day in the House of Commons when nearly twenty Labour members voted in support of Imperial Preference and other members of the Party subsequently declared their willingness to vote for it had they been present. Now, though the issue was not of great practical importance, the preference being confined to the reduction of duties on dried fruits, tobacco, currants and wine produced in the Dominions, the principle against which those who revolted against the traditional policy of Labour is vital. For a revolt it is since British Labour having been a spiritual product of British Liberalism has been wedded to Cobdenism and has opposed tariff reform and preferential imposts as burdens on the consumers. But Labour leaders are overwhelmed with a sense of imperial responsibility, which is changing their outlook in remarkable ways. To take a minor example of an incident when Labour was not even in office, the Labour members of the Ormsby-Gore Commission which recently reported on East Africa utterly failed to grasp the fundamental problem of colonial exploitation; and in the last as well as the present Parliament, there has been a Labour-Imperialist group headed by Dr. Haden Guest whose number, it appears, is gradually growing. But there is a tendency in some quarters, we know, to palliate the vacillations, and the betrayals of the Labour Government and the Labour Party with the puerile excuse that it is all the doing of the reactionary Ramsay-MacDonald group and that the generous and hopeful elements of British Labour lie outside this clique. We wish we could believe this facile explanation. It is noteworthy, at any rate, that in supporting the Tory Government on imperial preference, the Right Wing of the Party with men like Mr. Thomas and Dr. Guest combined with the Left one including Mr. Wheatley, the able ex-Minister of Health, the Clyde group with Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Lansbury with his following. Even more significant than the voting was the reason assigned for that step. Labour support to Imperial Preference was a manifestation of Labour's imperial sentiment and a consequence of Labour's anxiety for unifying and consolidating the Empire. Now we are not surprised at such Tory *cliches* coming from Mr. Thomas whose Colonial Secretaryship and visit to South Africa have turned him into full-blown jingo: it is in line with his rapidly increasing political sanity. But the unexpectedly imperialist accents in which Mr. Kirkwood, the Clyde-side fire-brand who not long ago denounceld the tours of the Prince, blessed the ideal of imperial unity makes one rub one's eyes. When Mr. Kirkwood glibly observed that the way to get "universal peace" was to "cement the British Empire" what did he precisely mean? When the Tories speak of strengthening the imperial bonds, we understand what they aim at; they want a stronger navy and a larger air force, a coercive policy in Egypt and India and more ruthless exploitation of the economic resources of weaker peoples. But what does this hybrid school of socialist-Imperialists mean by "cementing the Empire"? Is their function fulfilled by mere insincere professions of internationalism coupled with preferential rates for empire-grown commodities produced through forced or sweated labour, poll-tax and registration ordinances? If Labour is going to stabilise capitalism and imperialism through protecting imperial industries the less cant we hear about the international unity of the world-proletariat the better.

For it is idle to deny that by pussillanimity and surrenders to imperialism, British Labour is heavily compromising its ideals, its honour and its future. Socialism and Imperialism are, in their essence, totally antithetic and incompatible; imperialism is a product of and socialism a protest against capitalism. In attempting to fit in socialist principles in an imperial polity, British Labour retains neither the disinterested purpose of socialism nor the clear-cut policy of its economic programme. Because Labour has not had the moral courage to combat imperialism or even improve it, it is now pledging itself to support its fiscal policies erecting barriers between the Empire and the rest of the world. The same Imperialist proclivity is observable in the draft resolutions prepared by the Executive of the Labour Party for the next Conference. Imperial policy occupies a disproportionately large space in it but there is not a line in it about India: a charming compliment by the way to the Conventionists who are so confident about the Commonwealth Bill being made a party issue by Labour. The fact is that British Labour is so anxious to prove to the British public that it is "fit" to govern the Empire as firmly as the Tories and the Liberals, that it has allowed its springs of idealism to be dried up in the wilderness of capitalist imperialism. That may reconcile some nervous middle-class voters and may even win a general election or two but it will assuredly make the Party morally bankrupt. A nemesis, however, awaits such short-sighted tactics. British Labour will not be really free so long as it helps to maintain, tacitly and avowedly, the domination and exploitation of the East by capitalists whom it professes to fight at home. The action of the Labour members supporting Imperial Preference, trivial in itself and insignificant in the party squabbles it threatens, is yet an illuminating development. It is another homage paid by Labour at the altar of imperialism.

Notes of the Day.

A Far-sighted Moorish Leader.

The recent telegrams through European sources of information which have been received in this country show a certain anxiety about the prestige of the two White Powers, France and Spain, in Morocco. Is that prestige seriously on the decline? The German papers gave long and picturesque accounts a fortnight ago of the mission of Monsieur Malvy to Spain to concert more effective measures to deal with Abd-el-Kerim. Spain would have been glad to have larger financial and human assistance from France, but would not agree to the terms France proposed, and, according to the German version, the Malvy mission failed miserably. The correspondent of an Italian newspaper, the "Popolo d'Italia" of Milan, published at the end of last month in his paper the interview his enterprise and resource had secured for him with Abd-el-Kerim. He reported that the Moorish chief appeared to him to be fully confident and what surprised him most he was quite *au fait* with the details of French foreign policy as regards Morocco and with the efforts that Spain was making to secure more solid co-operation from France. Abd-el-Kerim said he had resources enough to carry the war on for three years more at least, and that he could have easily captured Fez had he wished it by this time, but that was against his policy. He knew that France wished to buy off Spain in Morocco for one milliard francs but Spain evidently did not like to lose her rights. Both Powers were making a mistake if they thought that he could be starved into submission by their blockading the area round Morocco so that he could not have access to provisions and arms. He had other resources. Anyway France has met a tough customer in the valiant Moor.

A Reactionary Step.

Earl Winterton's reply to Mr. Pilcher makes it clear that the Public Services Commission is one of the mouses produced by the two mountains recently in labour—to borrow Pandit Motilal's apt phrase—and is one of the first indications of Lord Birkenhead's good-will. We are all considerably reassured by the noble Earl's stated announcement that "the Commission, when established, will materially assist the Government in safeguarding the interests of the Services." But against what and whom are the Services to be safeguarded? Against effete ministers, impotent legislatures, helpless public opinion? Has not the Lee Commission adequately safeguarded the Services by making its concessions and allowances non-votable by the Assembly and by giving them a virtual veto on the transfer of any department to the ministerial section? Far from readjusting the status and powers of the Services *vis-a-vis* the Montagu Constitution, the Lee Commission has made breaches in the reforms to stereotype bureaucrtic privileges. At the present stage of constitutional development what additional safeguards are, then, needed by the Government towards which the Commission is to assist "materially"? To delay constitutional advance through insincere invitations of co-operation while proceeding energetically with the task of protecting the Services is hardly an honest method of promoting responsible government. We have often pointed out that the proposed Commission would be an expensive hoax unless it is given the power of hearing appeals from the All-India Services which now vests in the Secretary of State. But from Earl Winterton's reply it appears that that is precisely what the Government do not intend to do and that the Commission will not exercise any veto on appeals to the Secretary of State. Why then construct this costly decoration? Simply to provide jobs or justify the Reading-Birkenhead confabulations? Anyway there is no doubt that it will militate against the meagre powers of the Ministers and function as an active impediment to democratic evolution of India.

Blockade of Knowledge.

We never realised that there was so much of poison in the Communist literature as to deserve a general ban against which Mr. Satyabhakta of Cawnpore has rightly protested. Some months back the Government prohibited the "Labour Monthly," a piquant critic of the British Labour Party, whose strictures on "MacDonaldism" even found a place in the respectable columns of the "Times of India." But the bureaucracy is afraid that such propaganda may "corrupt" the youth of the country as though its own policy were not enough propaganda in itself for antagonising Indians. Mr. Satyabhakta, it appears, wrote to the Home Member demanding the black list of proscribed books but Sir Alexander Muddiman bluntly refused the request. Now the police raid the office of the Communist Party and carry away a lot of inflammatory "literature"; to these cultured folk even "Fabian Essays" to which our ex-Secretary of State and the ex-President of the Board of Trade contributed, as well as books of the late Premier would appear highly dangerous. We cannot expect our police as it is constituted at present, to distinguish between Communism and Socialism or even between scientific treatises and political tracts. Mr. Saklatwalla who recently "admitted"—as Reuter said implying that he was in sackcloth and ashes—the responsibility for the Communist literature in India should ask Earl Winterton whether even Socialistic books published in England are to be denied to Indians. What stupid tyranny is this? The absence of the Communist "literature," however, will not make the views of Indian Nationalists more acceptable to the governing oligarchy.

The Mining Crisis.

While in Bombay, the Government are watching with philosophic equanimity the struggle between the mill-owners and their employees, the British Government have intervened in the coal crisis and have avowed their intention of appointing a Court of Enquiry. But Labour in Britain is not so ill-organised and helpless as Indian labour and the miners are determined not to submit their case to investigation promised by the Government nor to negotiate with the mine-owners until they withdraw the notices terminating the wage-agreement. Such a course, they rightly argue, will commit them to an enquiry meant to ascertain whether the miners' wages could be reduced or hours extended without enabling them to examine the whole question of reorganisation of the mining industry so that prices may be lowered and wages raised together. The mine-owners have refused to cancel their proposals and hence it is doubtful if the negotiations will be resumed where they were broken off by the employers' peremptory demand. While some of the miners' leaders are playing for delay hoping to extract some concessions, another section, knowing that there is no hope of a miners' strike succeeding alone because of unemployment and the large accumulation of stocks, is trying to form an alliance of miners, transport workers, and engineers all of whom are threatened by the employers' offences. A Conference which met for the purpose has appointed a committee to report upon the problem of concerted action. If an alliance of action is formed, the miners stand some chance of resisting the raid on their penurious standard of living. The latest cables show that the Parliamentary Labour Party has espoused the miners' cause and appointed a Committee consisting of ex-Ministers. Messrs. MacDonald, Clynes, Henderson and also Mr. Maxton to confer with the miners' executive with a view to placing the full help and influence of the Party at the disposal of the miners.

MARTIAL LAW IN ALWAR.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

The harrowing tale from Nemuchana disclosed by a refugee in the "Pratap", Cawnpore sent a thrill of consternation into the subjects of Indian States. The fugitive who has published the details of the happenings at Nimuchana has challenged the Maharaja to disprove them on pain of death. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar imitating the ostentatious fashion of the British Government has issued a belated press note giving a halting version of what took place in Nimuchana. Two important factors militate against the *bonafides* of this official statement. The occurences at Nimuchana took place between 14th to 19th May last. Serious allegations in an unequivocal manner were made against the State authorities, and yet it took clearly twenty days for the State to give its own story. Secondly, the refusal of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar to allow representatives of the Provincial Congress Committee of Delhi and the Rajasthan Seva Sanga to visit the scene of the tragedy and to hold a thorough and impartial investigation, clearly proves that the Maharaja's Government have not the courage to stand the scrutiny of open and independent examinations on the spot. The Maharaja maintains in the Press Note that an official inquiry was made about the origin and cause of the agitation. But this is thoroughly irrelevant when Martial Law had been proclaimed. The only inquiry relevent to the purpose as stated by Sir James Mackintosh, "is the existence of the necessity for such an extraordinary step." The only principle on which Martial Law is tolerated is necessity. Its introduction can be justified only by necessity. Its continuance requires precisely the same justification of necessity. And if it survives the necessity, on which it alone rests for a single minute it becomes instantly a mere excess of lawless violence. Martial Law in truth, as observed by Lord Hale, is no law at all; but some thing rather indulged than allowed as a law and it can only be tolerated because by reason of open rebellion the enforcing of any other law has become impossible. The question, therefore in this case is purely one of fact whether there was such necessity and the burden of proving it lies entirely on the Maharaja's Government and they have utterly failed to make out any case. In British India although Government often times hazards to white wash a tale, the attempt is successfully exposed by public opinion. There is a vigorous press which tears to pieces all garbled versions of any misdeed. There is absolutely no press worth the name in Alwar. Public resentment against any unjust act is ventilated in meetings publicly held in British India. Public opinion in Alwar is feeble and bowed down by the weight of autocratic rule. In British Indian Councils question are asked, resolutions are moved, and tremendous agitation is set on foot to compel Government to institute an inquiry about any public grievance of such magnitude. The Jallianwalla Bag affair and the agitation in connection with the same, the necessity of an act of indemnity and the appointment of the Hunter Committe, clearly prove what is possible to be achieved under such circumstances in British India.

Helpless Subjects.

There is absolutely no chance of redress of this kind to the people of Alwar. They have no councils, they cannot agitate the question and bring the pressure of indignant public opinion to bear on their Ruler. The case of the Maharajah of Alwar is that of a despotic Ruler bear no analogy whatsoever with that of any constitutional Government. Under a constitutional Government it is the Exective which resorts to Martial Law in case of emergency to safe-guard public intrest and maintain kind's peace. But when this emergency has passed they have to submit themselves to the representatives of the people namely, the Parliament in the shape of an Act of Indemnity. The question whether there was any justifiation for Martial Law is thoroughly investigated before the Act of Indemnity is sanctioned. The ministry has to trust for protection to an Act of Indemnity. A statute of this kind is the last and supreme exercse of parliamentary sovereignity. It legalises illegality. In addition to this an Act of Indemnity does not save the officials from the consequences of misdemeanour ausedby excess beyond authority or for act done with spite or reckless cruelty. In Alwar the Government is purely autocratic. There is no constitution, there is no parliament, there is no power to chck the vagaries of the executive. There is no independent judiciary. The Maaraja sanctioned Martial Law in the State and he alone is the power to grant indemnity. This is, therefore, a most anomalous situation. The Press Note, therefore, under these circumstances, entirely fails in its effect and the responsibility of the Maharaja of Alwar is not a whit lessened by this makeshift.

Ominous Silence.

There is an important consideration which seems to have been overlooke by the paramount Power. The subjects of an Indian State owe double allegiance one to their ruler and one to the King-Emperor. They are, therefore, entitled to claim double protection from the Ruler of Alwar and from His Majesty's Government in British India. When such grave illegations have been made affecting the lives of so many people in an Indian State, is it not the duty of the Foreign and the Political Department to hold a prompt thorough and impartial investigation and to ascertain the truth? There seems to be an ominous silence at the headquarters of the Government of India about this

(Continued on page 8.)

HONOURABLE CO-OPERATION

SWARAJISTS' OFFER TO BIRKENHEAD.

MAHATMA DRAFTS RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

As forecasted yesterday the General Council of the Swaraj Party has adopted a resolution offering co-operation to Government on honourable terms as suggested by Mr. Das in his Faridpur speech. The resolution was very prudently worded and was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi who was present as a distinguished visitor.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar moved the resolution which was supported by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and others.

Mr. Iyengar advised not to bolster up something which they could not follow. The resolution was no disgrace to the Swaraj Party, though it was mildly worded. It meant that the Swaraj Party had yet kept the door open for further negotiations and if Lord Birkenhead chose he could agree to their terms of honourable co-operation. Otherwise the Swaraj Party was equally powerful and well disciplined to meet any challenge of Government by persistent obstruction.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta condemned violence and said Non-Co-operation was not an end in itself. They would co-operate the very day Government yielded to the popular demand.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party was held this afternoon. Leaders from various parts of the country attended. Prominent amongst those present were Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Vithal Bhai Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, N. C. Kelkar, Srinivassa Iyengar, Harisarvatham Rao, T. Prakasam, M. S. Aney and Dr. Moonje. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Congress Secretary), and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj (Member, Congress Working Committee) attended as unofficial members. At the outset the meeting elected Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the All-India Swaraj Party and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary.

After prolonged discussion the meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) "The General Council of the Swarajya Party, whilst sharing with the country the deep grief universally expressed over the sudden and premature death of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, feels that the party has lost its founder and an infallible guide who kept it from harm in the midst of difficulties and led it in Bengal from victory to victory and set to the party a standard of courage, self-sacrifice and discipline for which the party owes to the memory of the deceased Chief a debt which it can never hope to repay. The Council tenders to Shrimati Basanti Devi and the family its respectful condolences."

(2) "This meeting of the General Council of the All India Swarajya Party wholly endorses the sentiments regarding violence and the strong condemnation thereof and the offer of honourable co-operation with the Government and the conditions thereof laid down in the Faridpore speech dated the 2nd May 1925 of the late President of the party, Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das. The Council, however regrets that the recent pronouncement of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords is not only no response to the late President's offer but, on the contrary, is calculated by reason of its tone and language to make the chances of honourable co-operation difficult, if not impossible. The Council, therefore, sees in that pronouncement no reason for a revision of the policy of the Swarajya Party, but will be prepared to reconsider it if the final declaration to be made by the Government of India and referred to by Lord Birkenhead is found to be at all adequate to meet the requirements of the existing situation in the country."—A. P.

MR. DAS'S TERMS.

UNDERTAKING AND ALTERNATIVE.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Das's presidential Address at Faridpur Conference, to which our correspondent refers above:—

"A few suggestions may, however be made having regard to what is nearest to the hearts of the people of Bengal.

"In the first place, the Government should divest itself of its wide discretionary powers of constraint, and follow it up by proclaiming a general amnesty of all political prisoners. In the next place, the Government should guarantee to us the fullest recognition of our right to the establishment of Swaraj within the commonwealth, in the near future, and that in the meantime till Swaraj comes a sure and sufficient foundation of such Swaraj should be laid at once. What is a sufficient foundation is and must necessarily be a matter of negotiation and settlement—settlement not only between the Government and the people as a whole, but also between the different communities not excluding the European and Anglo-Indian communities as I said in my presidential speech at Gaya.'

"I must also add that we on our part should be in a position to give some sort of undertaking that we shall not by word deed, or gesture, encourage the revolutionary propaganda and that we shall make every effort to put an end to such a movement. This undertaking is not needed, for the Bengal Provincial Conference has never identified itself with the revolutionary propaganda. I believe that with a change of heart on the part of the Government there is bound to be produced a change in the mental outlook of the revolutionary, and with a settlement such as I have described, the revolutionary movement will be a thing of the past, and the very power and energy which is now directed against the Government will be devoted to the real service of the people.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE—THE ALTERNATIVE

"If, however, our offer of a settlement should not meet with any response: we must go on with our national work on the lines which we have pursued for the last two years so that it may become impossible for the Government to carry on the administration of the country except by the exercise of its exceptional powers. There are some who shrink from this step who point out with perfect logic that we have no right to refuse supplies unless we are prepared to go to the country and advise the subject not to pay the taxes. My answer is that I want to create the atmosphere for national civil disobedience, which must be the last weapon in the hands of the people striving for freedom. I have no use for historical precedent; but if reference is to be made to English history in our present struggle; I may point out that refusal to pay taxes in England in the time of the Stuarts came many years after the determination of the Parliament to refuse supplies. The atmosphere for civil disobedience is created by compelling the Government to raise money by the exercise of its exceptional powers; and when the time comes we shall not hesitate to advise our countrymen not to pay taxes which are sought to be raised by the exercise of the exceptional powers vested in the Government.

"I hope that time will never come—indeed I see signs of a real change of heart everywhere—but let us face the fact that it may be necessary for us to have recourse to civil disobedience if all hopes of reconciliation fail. But let us also face the fact that civil disobedience requires a high stage of organization, an infinite capacity for sacrifice, and a real desire to subordinate personal and communal interest to the common interest of the nation: and I can see little hope of India ever being ready for civil disobedience until she is prepared to work Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme to the fullest extent. The end, however must be kept in view, for freedom must be won."

A SEVERE DISAPPOINTMENT.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India":—"I knew what shock Lord Birkenhead's speech would have proved to Deshbandhu. Somehow or other he had made up his mind that Lord Birkenhead was going to do something big. In my humble opinion the speech is a severe disappointment not so much for what it does not give as for the utter inactualities for which the Secretary of State for India has made himself responsible. The speech is notice to us to set our own house in order."—A. P.

FIRST BURMAN TO JOIN PARTY.

RANGOON, July 16.

Mr. U. Tok Kyi, M.L.A., has wired today to Pandit Motilal Nehru asking the latter to enrol him as a member of the Swaraj Party. He is the first leading Burman to join that party.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS OF INDIAN ASSN.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Committee of the Indian Association passed the following resolutions at their meeting held on Tuesday, the 14th instant:

(1) The Committee of the Indian Association while being of opinion that Lord Birkenhead's pronouncement is disappointing (a) in so far as among other things, it declares without even waiting for an expression of the view of the Legislative Assembly that no immediate effect can be given to the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee and (b) in so far so it may be regarded as ruling out the possibility of the appointment of a Royal Commission at any date earlier than 1929 call upon the country to act up to the suggestion contained in the Secretary of State's speech for the framing of a Constitution for the future Government of India.

(2) The Committee appeals to all parties to meet at a joint conference at an early date for taking steps to frame a constitution.

(3) The Committee are strongly of opinion that in the best interest of the country, and with a view to the speedier realisation of Responsible Government, the existing Reforms should be worked in the meantime, unsatisfactory and inadequate as they are.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF WORKMAN

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Seven "coolies" while working on King George's Docks, Kidderpore, on Wednesday suddenly fainted away and expired almost immediately before any medical assistance could be rendered to them. The tragedy is supposed to be due to serious electric shock caused by dockyard machinery.—A. P.

END NOT YET

MUMTAZ'S ROMANCE

INVESTIGATION AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, July 16.

Though convictions have taken place in the Bawla murder trial, yet the investigation into Mumtaz's romance has apparently not yet come to an end. It is learnt that the police are on the track of some other persons involved in the conspiracy which led to the murder of Mr. Bawla. Certain police officials have arrived in Amritsar and, in collaboration with the local police, they are holding an investigation. They have called some men whose names were prominently mentioned in the course of the trial.

Before the case in Bombay was started, it was stated that Wazir Begum, the mother of Mumtaz Begum, had certain important documents in her possession. Some of these documents were even published at the time and others were reserved. It is stated that the present enquiry is based on those letters, as well on some telegrams and post cards addressed by a person who, it is stated, was in the employ of Indore State and was in correspondence with Mumtaz or her relatives, inviting them after she had left Indore.—A. P.

BOULTONS ON TRIAL.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, July 15.

The following is the concluding portion of to-day's proceedings in the Alliance Bank case:—

Replying to Sir Henry Maddocks, Counsel for Boulton, Mr. Mcfadyen said as far as he knew no complaint was made of Boultons dealing in a quarter million sterling securities. He, was unable to recollect any request made to Boultons for information which was not supplied. He was unable to say that any item in the balance sheet of 1919 was inaccurate, and could not point out any document stating that Boultons must not use the securities except on behalf of the Alliance Bank.

Counsel suggested that Boultons treated the quarter million sterling exactly in a similar way as £850,000, namely, drew it from the special account and put it in the general account.

Mr. McFadyen replied that he could not say. Mr. Mcfadyen further said that a meeting at Edinburgh in 1920 agreed to issue the new Alliance Bank capital. Boulton suggested the issue of two millions sterling, but the Board at Simla did not accept that. Thousands of sterling were lost lost in India in 1920-1921 on bills owing to the fall of the rupee from two shillings to 15 pence.

Counsel asked whether witness knew that Boultons during that period lost about £177,000.

Mr. McFadyen replied that he could quite understand it.

Counsel asked if Mr. McFadyen knew anything in 1920 why he did not do then what he was doing now.

Mr. McFadyen replied because he would have brought down the Alliance Bank. Mr. McFadyen agreed that in 1920 they took over securities from the Bank and took guarantees from each of the partners of Boultons to make good the deficiency. They took over everything.

Counsel suggested that as far as £610,000 was concerned that debt, as it stood in 1920 had gone, and a new debt had been created.

Mr. McFadyen replied that he did not know.

The case was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKERS CLOSE ROCK COLLIERY.

16 PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, July 16.

Five thousand strikers surrounded a rock colliery at Glynneath, Glamorgan, where 700 men were still working. On the strikers refusing to disperse, one hundred police were summoned. A collision with strikers ensued in which sixteen persons were injured. The miners, eventually, decided to cease work. The colliery is therefore at a standstill.—Reuter.

SALE OF SIR E. HULTON'S RACING STOCK.

LONDON, July 15.

The historic sale of late Sir Edward Hulton's racing stock concluded to-day, and resulted in the realisation of a sensational figure of £303,000 for 25 horses or double the estimated value. 13 yearlings were sold to-day for 46,000 guineas, the highest price being £9,200 paid by Morris, the winner of this year's Derby, for a filly. A very considerable number of Hulton's horses were bought for foreign markets.—Reuter's Special.

"SINGAPORE MARU" ARRIVES AT PERIM.

LONDON, July 16.

A telegram from Perim states that the steamer "Singapore Maru" was towed off and arrived there on Wednesday evening. There is no apparent damage.—Reuter.

Cessnock, (New South Wales).—The English Association football team beat South Maitland by four goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

CIVIL WAR AGAIN

IN SZECHNAN PROVINCE

YOUNG-SEN ATTACKING RIVAL GENERALS.

PEKING, July 16.

Civil War has again broken out in the province of Szechuan, where General Yang-Sen is attacking the rival generals near Chung-King. The forces from Honan have entered Shensi and are advancing on Sian-fu, where fighting is also probable.—Reuter.

GERMAN CHEMISTS IN CHINA

RUSSIAN EXPERTS AS MILITARY ADVISORS.

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Foot-Mitchell, Sir Laming Worthington Evans stated that he had information that the Chinese militarists had introduced in China, German chemists for the purpose of manufacturing poison-gas, and were employing Russian experts to assist their military plans.

Mr. Mackindar asked whether some Russians were members of General Koltchak's army.

Sir L. Worthington Evans said he was not aware of that.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF STRIKE IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 15.

It appears that a decrease in strike funds is responsible for the conflicts that occurred recently between the agitators, union officials and strikers.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT.

GERMANY'S DRAFT REPLY TO FRANCE.

BERLIN, July 16.

The German draft reply to the French Note regarding the Security Pact was drawn up by the Cabinet yesterday. Strict secrecy is maintained in respect of the draft, but the newspapers assert that the reply declares that Germany is ready to join the League of Nations on certain conditions, especially referring to Article Sixteen of the League of Nations' Pact namely the right of march across Germany on the request of the Council of the League, and also evacuation of the occupied areas as provided for by the Treaty of Versailles.

The reply emphasises that Germany is greatly interested in the acceleration of the Security question, but says that the French Note has considerably expanded the basis of the German Memorandum of 9th February and has introduced various new juridical questions such as for example, the sanctions which require elucidation before a conference can be held.

The reply will be published on 21st July, simultaneously in Paris and Berlin and there will be a big debate in the Reichstag on it on 22nd July.—Reuter.

ALL MUSLIM PARTIES CONFERENCE.

REVAL DEPUTATIONS FROM HEDJAZ

AMRITSAR, July 16.

Preparations for the All Muslim Parties Conference are complete. Leading Mahomedans have arrived here from the mofussil. The President-elect, Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, arrived here this morning. It is stated that two different deputations representing Ibn Saud and Ameer Ali respectively, will place their cases before the Conference regarding the situation in the Hedjaz.

The Conference will be held in camera. The Subjects Committee is meeting today.—A. P.

BURSTING OF SOMWADI DAM

TWO LIVES LOST.

POONA, July 16.

Further information from official sources in regard to the bursting of Messrs. Tata and Company's dam at Somwadi on Tuesday afternoon goes to show that the breach occurred at about 2 p.m. Fortunately, it is the custom in this part of the country for the cultivators to observe Tuesday as a holiday so that when the flood swept down the valley there were very few men in the fields. The Deputy Collector of Poona who went out yesterday reported that two lives were lost. Both are believed to be women whose bodies have not yet been recovered and about 20 heads of cattle. A number of temporary huts have been washed away, but none of the villages have, as far as has been ascertained, suffered any damage. Considerable damage to crops in the valley has been caused by the floods, rice crops in particular sugering and there is chance of their being replanted.—A.P.

FOREST OF DEAN BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, July 15.

A by-election for the Forest of Dean in consequence of the death of Mr. Wignall has resulted in Mr. Purcell (Labour) getting 11,629 votes, Mr. Beaumont (Conservative) 8,607 and Mr. West (Liberal) 5,774.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN MILL INDUSTRY.

YESTERDAYS CONFERENCE.

WORKERS FOR SHORT TIME.

No final decision has been arrived at as a result of the parley between the textile operatives and the mill-owners held on Thursday in the Board Room of the Mill-owners' Association. Both sides seem determined to maintain their own positions and as things at present stand, there seem to be no hopeful prospects for the industry. The men once again maintained what they had been proclaiming in their meetings that they were not prepared to accept either cuts in their wages or reduction of the working hours. As it was, the workmen contended their wages were hardly enough to maintain them and their families and any further reduction in the wages meant nothing short of starvation and ruin to them and their families. Their other objection to the reduction of wages was that once the cuts were made they would be permanent. The workmen were emphatic in their opinion that as an alternative to unemployment which stared them in their faces if they did not accept either of the proposals of the Millowners, they would prefer shorter hours, and rightly too. In the first place they argued that they would get the much needed rest and secondly that as soon as the Millowners thought that they required larger production they would work the mills full time. The argument of the Millowners that short hours meant increased cost of production would not carry conviction with the workmen and was considered as merely a camaflouge to force them to accept cuts in their wages. The workmen were even prepared to accept reduction of wages as a temporary expedient till the crisis in the textile industry was over, only if the Millowners were prepared to give them an assurance that their old wages would be restored to when normal conditions would prevail.

MILLOWNERS' ATTITUDE.

The Millowners on their part maintained that the crisis through which the industry was passing was unparalleled and that unless the workmen took a more reasonable attitude, the industry was doomed. Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association thanked the leaders of the men and appreciated their work in acquainting them with the opinion and feelings of their rank and file. He assured the deputation that he would put their view point before the members of his Association and try his best to meet their demands as much as he could. The millowners were emphatic that they would not be agreeable to short hours as it would increase the cost of production without improving the matters to any appreciable extent. Mr. Wadia promised the deputation that if an assurance of restoration to old rates in normal conditions, would inspire confidence in the workmen and make then accept a cut in the wages, he would persuade the members of his Association to agree to it.

The deputation of leaders and textile operatives that met the Millowners' Association consisted of Messrs. Ginwalla, Jhabwaila, Bakhle, Bhatawdekar, Mayekar, Pole, Talcharkar, Mohomed Rajali and a few other representatives of the workmen. The conference lasted for an hour and a half without coming to any definite conclusions. The Millowners' Association are calling a meeting on the 20th instant when the whole situation would be explained to the members and final decision would be arrived at.

WORKERS' CASE.

Mr. S. K. Bole read the following representation of the workmen:—

We repeat what some of us told you last time that a week's time that was placed at our disposal for sounding the views of the textile workers in Bombay on a matter which vitally affects their interests and on the solution of which depends in no small measure the peace and tranquility in the City for some time to come, was and proved to be too short. As all the days except one were working days in the mills, the only time when we could conveniently meet the mill operatives, was the evenings. Besides, the area occupied by them was too large to be covered in less than a week's time. Our task was also rendered more difficult on account of the fact that an enormously large number of the mill population not having come under any organisation, we could not bring all of them, within too short a period, to the few meetings that we were able to hold. We would have been, therefore, glad if more time had been given us for this extraordinarily difficult and exceedingly delicate matter. However, we made the most of what time we had and are now in a position to state before you the situation as we saw it in the mill-area.

But before we do so, you will first expect us to acquaint you with the steps that we took in guaging the opinion of the mill-hands on the question of reduction in wages or/and working hours. In the first place we issued and circulated broadcast in the mill-area thousands of leaflets containing a full summary of what was told us by you all on Thursday last about the present position of the cotton mill industry in Bombay and the steps that you propose to take, announcing to them that we had decided to hold several meetings of the mill-hands to ascertain their views on your proposed action and requesting them to attend these meetings and express their opinion freely and frankly. Secondly, we held a few public meetings at different centres in the mill area which were attended by a large number of the mill-population. Thirdly some of us addressed some small gatherings of work people wherever we could get them, in which only the facts of the present position as explained to us by you were narrated. Fourthly a few of us visited some chawls where the mill-population resides and attempts made to guage their views. Fifthly, and lastly, each one of us had several talks with as many mill-hands as we could meet—and their number was very large—during our last week's trips in mill-area and tried to ascertain from them what the general opinion was among them about your proposed action. Here we desire to make it perfectly clear that whether in public meetings or in oral conversations or in other ways which we adopted to guage men's views, we deliberately chose to refrain from expressing any opinion either way on the question under consideration because we felt that, unconvinced as we stand to-day even after hearing you last Thursday of your plea that you can have effected all possible economy and retrenchment in your other expenditure before coming to wages and, therefore, holding strongly as we do the opinion that there should be no cuts made either in wages or in working hours, we should not, at the present moment, foist our views on them and thereby prejudice their minds and that our duty was simply to find out what they themselves had to say.

MEN'S UNANIMOUS DECISION.

That "we are, under no circumstances, prepared to receive any cuts in wages or in working hours" was the one universal reply we received from all quarters. The men seemed to us to be so unanimous on that point that we were convinced that no amount of argument and persuasion if we had employed any, would have made them change their view. The reasons that they gave for the support of this view were many and need not be all told here. One of them was that the present wages which they had secured after many bitter struggles and after undergoing tremendous sacrifices, were, to put it mildly, barely sufficient to maintain themselves and their families and that, therefore, any reduction in them meant to that extent a pinch which they were unable to bear. Another reason that they gave was the charge that they brought against you that your superior staff was getting fat salaries, that expenditure in other directions was much too in excess of the requirements and, that, therefore, you should effect economies in your other expenditure before you could think of reducing their wages. Their third reason was that if your Association was really anxious to avoid unemployment on a large scale and reduce wages all round with a view to avoid that catastrophe, why some of your mills had been closed down without waiting to see what your Association was going to do and why thousands of workmen had already been retrenched. In other words their contention was that you wanted to close down such of the mills as were unable to pull on, that you wanted to retrench as many men as possible and at the same time under the specious plea of avoiding all round unemployment, you wanted to reduce men's wages even in those mills which were not running at a loss. The fourth reason that was given was that never before in former times when you were running your industry under the most prosperous circumstances and when you were making profits to the extent which exceeded even the amounts of your whole capital invested in the industry, did you give them the benefit of your prosperity in proportion to your profits, why should you now, in bad times, ask them to bear with you in your adversity. Their fifth reason and the one with which we were deeply impressed was their firm conviction that a cut once made would never be restored even after the advent of better times. Here we put before them your assurance that you would sympathetically consider the question of the restoration of cuts: but our statement of your assurance was simply laughed out and ridiculed which only went to show how deep-rooted and of long-standing their distrust was about you. We think that we have sufficiently indicated to you the position that the men have taken and, therefore, we now proceed to the next point on which we sought their opinion.

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO EVILS.

We have already stated that the men do not favour any reduction either in wages or in working hours. We then put them a hypothetical question in this form: "Suppose, in spite of your desire to stick to the *Status quo* you were asked to choose between the cuts in wages and the reduction in working hours if you wanted to avoid unemployment which would inevitably come as a result of the closing down of a large number of mills next month, what would you do.—" The men's reply was almost unanimous and as emphatic as their first one and it was that if the worst came to the worst and if they were asked to choose between two evils, they

(Continued on next page.

MR. SASTRI STILL HOPEFUL.

SEES SILVER LINING IN BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

ADVICE TO SWARAJISTS.

The Rt. Hon. V.S. Sastri has contributed the following article to the current week's issue of the "Servant of India":—

Leaders of various sections of public opinion and organs of the press have flooded the country with comments on the speech of the Secretary of State. They have mostly condemned it as showing no way out of the present difficulty. The condemnation is deserved. One glowing passage in his lordship's pronouncement came near to uttering a word of hope; but to the disappointment of the late Prime Minister and his party, Earl Winterton interpreted it as little more than flummery. The idea of presenting a new constitution or Bill to the present Cabinet may therefore be dismissed as a wild goose chase. In another part of the speech, however, Lord Birkenhead seemed to open the door of hope. The actual words are of course hedged round with cautious qualification. But it is well to remember that a Cabinet meeting had passed the substance of the speech, if not its details. Besides, his Lordship could not be positive in declaring the policy of Government because the Executive Council of the Viceroy and the Legislative Assembly had to be consulted, and it could not be assumed that the consultation would be merely formal. If there be anything in this line of thought, then one is justified in regarding that part of the speech which related to the Royal Commission idea as conveying a practical offer to the people of India. Both the Government here and the European community, who influence its policy to a material extent, and the legal advisers of the India Office have continually put forward the plea that under the Act of 1919 the inquiry commission could not be appointed before 1929. It is highly probable that Lord Birkenhead considers this legal opinion wrong. Still, holding the India Office portfolio, he is not likely, out of purely academic interest, to do an exercise in legal exegesis, unless it fitted in with the policy that he intended to adopt. And in fact the considerations urged by him confirm this impression. It is not merely our intense desire or sanguine temperament which inclines us to believe that a Royal Commission is contemplated in the not remote future. What is the condition stipulated by Lord Birkenhead? That the different parties in India should evince a genuine spirit of co-operation and a desire to make the most of the existing constitution. Everything depends on the meaning which is attached in practice to this requirement. Surely it is madness to expect that at any time a few irreconcilable members would not be found in any house of the legislature in the country. Nor can it be seriously maintained that in any province except Bengal and the Central Provinces the people's representatives as a whole do not now make the most they can of the existing constitution. His Lordship's condition thus comes to mean that the legislative councils of these two provinces should agree to appoint ministers and thus fall into line with the rest of India. Will they? It is for the Swarajists, not for others, to answer. Within the next few days they will meet in Calcutta to settle this vital question. We pray earnestly that the largest wisdom may guide their counsels and the country's need may be the dominating motive. Prestige, fidelity to shibboleths, resolutions of this or that body are subordinate considerations. Even loyalty to the dead, beautiful and honourable sentiment though it be, comes under this category. We cannot have the ghost of Mr. Das directing us to the end of the fifth act. Some of his last words seemed to indulge in hopes of some real good coming from the present Secretary of State. Anyhow his Faridpur utterance shows him to have relented somewhat towards the Government, and many organs of British opinion both here and in England hailed it as a gesture of distinct friendliness. Respect for the departed leader thus points the same way as the paramount consideration of the welfare of the motherland. Our Swarajist friends cannot continue any longer to neglect the advice of such undoubted friends of our cause as Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. During the Commons' debate the other day the Labour leader repeated what he had told the non-official Indian deputation that waited on him last year—"That the action of the non-co-operaters in India at a time when Labour was on th threshhold of office was a very tragic disaster, preventing the Labour Government from doing what they would have liked to have done with regard to India." For the moment the speaker seems to have overlooked the limitations of his Government; it could not have done much anyhow. But there can be no doubt that the summary rejection of the budget in 1924, as I pointed out in vain at the time, was an embarrassment to our Labour friends just installed in office. Let us take the Secretary of State at his word and change our tactics accordingly. Pandit Motilal Nehru has it in his power to show in the next day or two how far he appreciates the necessity of making a departure. A seat on the Skeen Committee, we are told, has been offered him, and most non-Swarajists and, we hear, some Swarajists as well, wish him to accept it. That would be a clear symbol of a change of heart, such as we ask for in others. We trust too that his practical judgment and sound strategy, will teach him to shake off the tyranny of former speeches and statements of policy, which would keep us continually looking backward when we ought to be marching forward. Election pledges are serious things and must not be lightly set aside. But this is no light occasion. They have been kept so far. If to keep them still would mean injury to the interests of the electors, the party must either force a general election at once or break the pledge openly and straightforwardly under a sense of duty and submit to the judgment of the country at the nextt election. Toe former course is obviously not open to our friends. If Pandit Nehru, Mr. Sen Gupta, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and other such leaders agree on a new policy after due deliberation and adopt it, it is inconceivable that their constituencies would for that reason withdraw their confidence and punish them. If this forecast be over-confident, even then the path of duty seems clear. Pursue it and take the consequences. Eighteen months is a long time, and we cannot go on ploughing the sands of the sea. I voice the sentiment of a considerable section animated by a feeling of comradeship in the service of the country and not without sympathy for the Swarajists' standpoint, when I say that we look to Pandit Motilal Nehru and his trusted colleagues for an act of bold and even startling statesmanship at this critical hour. True I ahave said this sort of thing all along, but it would be a cheap sneer to fling at me. The truth is that the Secretary of State's pronouncement makes no great change in the situation, but it furnishes sufficient occasion for my moral. So far as wrecking is possible, it has been accomplished. What seemed to sanguine Swarajists the open highway to freedom is now discovered to be a *cul de sac*. Let us not pause to apportion blame, but find the way out first. It is not heroism to persist in proved wrong. The country, not petty party prestige, must reign in our hearts.

DEADLOCK IN MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

would prefer reduced hours to reduced wages, for two reasons. The one was that during the period in which the mills worked on short hours, they would get good rest; and the second was that they felt that the moment you wanted increased production you would automatically begin to work the mills for full period; an argument which, by implication, meant that if they consented to the reduction in wages, they would never get back what they had voluntarily sacrificed for your sake. Here we did not fail to put before them your argument that short hours meant increase in the cost of production; but from what followed we inferred that many could not correctly appreciate your argument and such of them as seemed to have understood it, repeated their former reply, viz: whatever that might be, they would not agree to their wages being reduced.

Such, gentlemen, is the present position. On the one hand, there is a strong and highly organised body of mill-owners with all the resources which wealth and power can give, at their command, which sees no other way than that of reducing the wages or working hours of their operatives if the cotton industry is to be saved from ruin; and on the other, there is a huge mass of unorganised workers with little or no resources who are equally emphatic in their opinion that the step that you propose to take, is not warranted by the circumstances as they exist and for reasons some of which have been given in the preceding paragraphs. We sympathise with both in their difficult position. We readily recognise that the mill industry is at present passing through an unprecedented crisis and that unless some drastic steps are taken, it will collapse. But at the same time we are convinced that these drastic steps do not lie in the direction of reducing the poor people's wages which only form ten to twelve per cent. of your total expenditure; but they lie mainly, if not wholly, in reorganising the cotton industry on sound basis which alone will ultimately save the situation. The reduction of wages is, in our opinion, only a superficial remedy which may give only a temporary relief; but it will never cure the disease. And after all, how much are you going to save thereby? Only six lakhs out of a total loss of 24 lakhs per month—which does not even touch the fringe of the whole loss and which, therefore, could as well be borne by those who were ready to bear the remaining 18 lakhs. We, therefore, unhesitatingly reiterate what we told you on Thursday last and whole-heartedly support the men's view that there should and ought to be no cuts either in wages or in working hours.

But, gentlemen, we are alive to the fact that no amount of reasoning and argument is going to help the poor people whose cause we are pleading before you to-day if both the parties choose to stick to their own position. We, therefore, on behalf of the operatives, suggest that if it is absolutely impossible for you to maintain the *status quo*—and here, in the absence of sufficient data, we are not in a position to thoroughly understand your financial position and have, therefore, to rely upon what information you choose to give us—you should agree to reduced hours rather than to reduced wages. If such a course is adopted, it will, in our opinion, reduce your output for such long time as you wish and at the same time it will reduce men's losses to the minimum. We once again request to consider your position and bring about a settlement on the lines we have suggested.

Gentlemen, we have nothing more to say. We fear that there is a great crisis ahead; to avert or not to avert it now depends upon you. We have made our position perfectly clear and have tried our best to meet you half way. It is now for you to meet us at a point where we have come. If you are pleased to do that, we feel confident that we shall successfully tide over the difficulty and save the industry, save the hardships of labour and, above all, save the City from all which labour crisis brings with it; if not, a general strike, in spite of our efforts to the contrary, will be the inevitable consequence and the responsibility for it will be entirely yours. We leave it to you, gentlemen, to decide.

OWNERS' REPLY.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association replied to the representation. He emphasized the gravity of the situation and said that there were no two opinions that they were passing through a crisis. It was wrong to suggest that the workmen had a very short time to consider the question the workmen were as much aware of the coming crisis as they and the fact they had made a representation to His Excellency the Governor in the matter. He did not agree that the present wages hardly sufficed for their maintenance for if that were so the workmen would not have the money to indulge in liquors and drinks. He repeated the time worn argument of the Millowners that the workmen that it was no use increasing the wages as they only went to swell the purse of the grog shop-keepers and that the workmen did not deserve them as they had not improved their standard of living with the increase in their wages. It was wrong to suggest that the salaries of the superior staff could be curtailed. While the increase in the wages of the workmen had been nearly 80 per cent the increase in the case of the superior staff had been only 50 per cent. over the pre-war wages. The workmen were certainly better off than the superior staff in that according to Labour Office figures cost of living has increased to 54 per cent. Referring to the suggestion made to reduce the commission of the agents, Mr. Wadia said that the agents were worse sufferers than the workmen. In fact as many of the mills were running at a loss the agents had to go without any commission. Some of the mills were not able even to bear their standing charges.

"ABNORMAL CRISIS."

The crisis, concluded Mr. Wadia, was abnormal and unless they found out a way out of the *impasse* they would have to close down the mills. It was wrong to compare the present crisis with that of 1893 as was done by the "Chronicle". They were faced with an unfair competition from Japan where they were working in two shifts and paid meagre wages. Their dead stock had increased to from 8 crores to 9 crores. Over and above all there was the Cotton Excise Duty.

INFORMAL TALK.

An informal talk then ensued from which it transpired that the Millowners were not content with reduction only in the allowance but also in the pre-war wages of the workmen. Another fact which was brought in the discussion was that mere repeal of Cotton Excise duty would not help the industry at all. The repeal must be further strengthened by an imposition of import duties on Japanese cotton goods. As for the repeal of the Cotton Excise duty, the Millowners are not sanguine of its success in the Assembly. The workmen then presented the Millowners with a statement of some of their pressing grievances such as the recognition of their Trade Unions want of proper housing facilities, compensations for accidents and men disabled while on work and suggested that if they promised to address them the workmen assured to meet the Millowners half-way by being willing to accept cuts in their wages on a sliding-scale.

The fateful conference has ended without any result and whether the workmen would go on strike or prefer a cut in their wages forced by the hard logic of circumstances, is to be seen.

The Millowners' Association were represented by Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Mr. Saklatwalla Mr.. Ratansi D. Morarji and Mr. Stones.

BRITAIN'S TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONDITION.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 15.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner to-night, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the bankers of London at the Mansion House. Mr. Churchill in his speech, said if there was a stoppage in the coal industry the whole economic and commercial conditions of Britain would be completely deranged. He, however, believed that it would be avoided. Reviewing the economic situation Mr. Churchill emphasised that there was an improvement in the general condition of the people and expressed the opinion that the mobility of Labour would help the unemployment problem, but, he said, there would be a housing shortage. Against the housing shortage therefore he suggested that the workless should build for the houseless. As regards the trade balance, Mr. Churchill pointed out that Britain's margin of safety had markedly diminished in the last two years, and said that Britain ought to reduce as far as possible importations of manufactured articles of a finished and luxury character, and forego them or produce them internally. As regards exports he emphasised the necessity of decreasing costs and increasing the efficiency of production.—Reuter's Special.

"TARUN RAJASTHAN" EDITOR IN JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, July 15.

Mr. Shobhalal Gupta, editor "Tarun Rajasthan", was interviewed by workers of the Rajasthan Sevasaghan to-day, at the Central Jail, Ajmere, where he is undergoing rigorous imprisonment for one year for sedition. Mr. Gupta was cheerful. He is keeping normal health. He will be released on September 12th.

GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

MAHATMA'S CONGRATULATION.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Commenting on the Gurdwara Legislation Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

Both the Punjab Government and the Sikhs are to be congratulated upon the happy ending of the Akali movement. Government deserve congratulations too on their release of Akali prisoners and relaxation in stringency of conditions regarding the Akhand Path. I note that conditions imposed by Government regarding the release and Akhand Path have caused dissatisfaction. It is difficult to pronounce opinion on them at the time of writing this note. I have only a meagre press telegram before me. If the conditions are not humiliating but merely precautionary or designed to save the prestige of Government I hope that Akali friends will not raise unnecessary objection. Their chief aim was to attain the reform of Gurdwaras. This has been completely attained. The rest I regard as a matter of subsidiary, if not trival importance. The Akalis will, therefore, be well-advised in not being strict in their interpretation of the conditions Government may have imposed upon the release of prisoners and the performance of the Akhand Path. —A. P.

NABHA PRISONERS.

NO CORROBORATION ABOUT RELEASE

AMRITSAR, July 16.

No corroboration is forthcoming, so far, about the release of the Akali prisoners from the Nabha jails.—A. P.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

S. AKALI DAL'S PLEA.

AMRITSAR, July 15.

The Shiromani Akali Dal in a statement to the press observes that if the Punjab Government wants to bring about peace in the province the Sikh prisoners should be unconditionally released.—A. P.

PERFORMANCE OF AKHAND PATH.

AMRITSAR, July 15.

In spite of the agitation against the conditional release of the Akali prisoners the situation is not entirely beyond control. Some of the leaders of the movement have actively set themselves to work out the new Gurdwara Act. As a preliminary they have planned the solution of other affairs connected with the movement. It is understood that a telegram has been sent to the Administrator of Nabha informing him that the Akalis would start performing the Akhand Path or incessant reading of the Sikh scripture on the 21st instant. It will be remembered that the Akalis have contended that in atonement for the one alleged interrupted Akhand Path they would perform 101 such readings. If that date is accepted by the Administrator the Sikh councillors propose to proceed there on the 19th instant and discuss the prtliminaries. —A. P.

SARDAR JODHSINGH INTERVIEWED.

AMRITSAR, July 15.

Sardar Jodhsingh, M. L. C., interviewed by a press representative stated that he was one of those who had gone to Lahore Fort on the 12th instant to consult the leaders in jail as to the working of the Gurdwara Bill. The leaders stated that the Bill ought to be worked irrespective of the release of prisoners. Continuing Sardar Jodhsingh declared that they (Akali leaders in jail) were further of opinion that Akhand Path at Gurdwara Gangsar should begin at once. Enquired as to what was their opinion about the condition of release of prisoners he said that the leaders felt the condition as humiliating and they were not willing to come out after signing such an undertaking. —A. P.

SIKH AKALI CONVICT PRAYS FOR RELEASE.

AMRITSAR, July 15.

Taking advantage of the Governor's speech an Akali convict applied to the Additional Sessions Judge of Amritsar for release on the promise of giving an undertaking to support the Gurdwara Act. But the Judge Mr. Khan Zakruddin forwarded the application to the District Magistrate as his Court had received no such orders on the subject so far.—A. P.

CONVICTED OF SEDITIOUS WRITING.

AMRITSAR, July 15.

The First Class Magistrate has sentenced Bhai Vidhata to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 for seditious writing.—A. P.

U. P. EPIDEMICS.

LUCKNOW, July 15.

The following note on epidemics in the United Provinces for the week ending 4th July is issued by the Director of Public Health:—

No deaths were reported from plague during the week. Thirteen deaths from cholera were reported during the week under review against 19 in the previous week. Mortality from smallpox has shown a decline this week, as compared with the previous week the deaths for the two weeks being 41 and 26 respectively.—A. P.

Amritsar, July 15th.—About 24 Akalis who had arrived from Shanghai were accorded reception at the railway station by the local Akalis and taken in procession through the town to Golden Temple where they were formally welcomed.—A. P.

ARMISTICE REFUSED

ABDEL KERIM'S STRONG ATTITUDE

FRENCH UNCEASINGLY UNDER FIRE.

PARIS, July 16.

The newspapers announce that a party of American airmen have offered their services to France in the campaign against the Riffs, and that M. Painleve has accepted their offer. The squadron proceeds to Fez within a fortnight.

According to a message from Fez, the reinforcements in Morocco amount to an Army Corps.

Another message states that Abdel Kerim has refused to accept the armistice.

A communique says:—

Pressure continues on the centre, where the French detachments have been unceasingly under fire. The enemy infiltrations continue preparatory to the expected offensive.—Reuter

MARTIAL LAW IN ALWAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

deplorable incident. One fails to see why the Government should be callous about the lives of the subjects of an Indian State. Most serious allegations have been made in the Press. There is no constitutional Government in Alwar. The Government of India are, therefore, bound to hold an inquiry and to satisfy themselves and through them the Indian people outside, that the proclamation of Martial Law was justified by the circumstances of the case, that no excesses were committed, and that the situation was one which deserved an Act of Indemnity. If the Government fail to do this and postpone this consideration even for a moment they would be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty as protectors of Indian States.

The Maharaja poses as an enlightened Ruler and has waxed eloquent on many an occasion about his love for the motherland and about his attachment to his subjects. If he has a clean conscience and a big sense of duty and real affection for his subjects, why should he burke an inquiry by impartial and independent leaders of public opinion in British India? If not with the instinct of justice, at least with a sense of honour, he should on his own initiative invite trusted leaders of the people, afford them all facilities of a public investigation of facts on the spot, and get themselves satisfied about the truth or otherwise of the allegations made against his officials. If the Maharaja's Government comes out triumphant and untarnished out of this ordeal every well-wisher of an Indian State will honour him as a just Ruler and the Maharaja will raise himself in the estimation of the thinking public. Will the Maharaja consent to an inquiry by veteran leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Shrijut Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah, the Rt. Hon. Shrinivas Sastri or any members of the Servants of India Society, Shriyut N. C. Kelkar, Shriyut Gokhale Shriyut V. J. Patel or any distinguished leader of the Swaraja party? The Maharaja can make a selection of any three or five out of this panel and appoint a commission and thus vindicate his honour and save himself from this most serious and damaging situation. If the Maharaja declines to consider this proposal his administration will stand thoroughly condemned at the bar of public opinion.

PENSIONS BILL.

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the Pensions Bill passed the Committee stage. —Reuter.

COOPERATIVE NEWS.

The July numbers of the Bombay Co-operative quarterly and the Bombay Co-operative News are both packed, as usual with informative article and notes on various co-operative topics. The former contains an instructive article on co-operation and depressed classes by Iqbal Singh. The writer shows how the "Chuhras" or sweepers of the town of Sialkot in the Punjab organised during the last two years nine societies with 196 members and "saved directly Rs. 5,080 by way of shares, Rs. 1,383 by way of reserve, and indirectly about Rs. 4,000 by way of reduced rate of interest, have paid off debts amounting to Rs. 11,031, and purchased real property worth Rs. 2,970. The women of the community too in the same town have accepted co-operation with enthusiasm and have organised seven thrift and saving societies with 101 members, mostly scavengers. This is encouraging news indeed, especially, to those interested in the betterment of the Depressed Classes.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Viscountess Goschen left Madras on Tuesday night on tour in Chittor District. After visiting Chittor District the Governor proceeds to Erode on 20th from where His Excellency goes by motor to Mettur to inaugurate the irrigation project there.

Mr. G. G. Sim and Mr. P. C. Sheridan, financial commissioner and member respectively of the Railway Board, who had been on a tour in Madras Presidency, left on Tuesday night for Waltair *en route* to Calcutta.

A Teheran wire to the Iran League states that Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw and Mr. Rustam Nariman and the party left for Moscow on the 15th instant.

ADDITIONAL PEN TO DR. TURNE

PROPOSED BAN ON P DENT'S DISCRETI

CORPORATION PROCEE

A meeting of the Municipal C was held on Thursday, Mr. Jos tista, presiding.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot move accordance with the resolution Standing Committee the wife of ner be given a sum of Rs. 2,817 an additional pension of Rs 1000 to Dr. Turner.

Dr. A. Viegas opposed and could not be liberal with the money, although he was one of ner's friends. They could not pension at the expense of the C as Dr Turner retired long befo rate for extra pension was pass wanted to know whether such would have been allowed in Go offices, and whether the Commissio got a certificate from the Ac General to that effect. The extra might be all very well in the Government who wanted the "steel but not in the case of the Co which was already too generous officers. If they were going to fund to give to Mrs. Turner, he the first to contribute his mite.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Dr. had galvanised the whole Health ment after he became the Health and his services to this city coul be assessed in pounds, shillings an He achieved great results in Bom reorganising the Health Departmen

Mr. A. K. Pai and Mr. Boman supported the proposition.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji said rules came into force in 1924 and an important point for their consi He asked whether a rule which w in existence should be put into regard to Dr. Turner. If they had mistake in another case, it did no that they should repeat this case. He moved that the lett recorded.

Mr. Shivadas Chapsey seconded.

The Commissioner said he woul have put forward the case if he expected so much opposition. Mrs. would be exceedingly glad to hav sum from the Corporation. As fo Viegas' suggestion for raising the private subscriptions they know th were many people who would not accept the charity although they need it very much. The except made in the case of only office Banaji and Dr. Turner, as there other cases.

The motion was adopted.

BAN ON PRESIDENT'S DISCR

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked for pri move the following proposition:—

"That the Corporation are of that it is undesirable for the Pres preside at public meetings held purpose of discussing questions wh to be deliberated upon by the C tion or to take part in any other the public discussion of such questi

The President asked whether he him (the President) not to preside personal, or official capacity, as un law no such proposition could be m

Mr. Tairsee said he was not a but he quoted the analogy of Lo Kenhead who was asked by the not to write to the Press.

There was a great deal of discus the point.

The President after hearing the speakers said any person was at to act as he liked provided he di break the law. An individual, bec happened to be the President of t poration, did not lose his right, he did not go against the law. I not seen any ruling in the Corpora cords disallowing the President to ac wise. He quoted previous rulings P. M. Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rah two great authorities in such mat the effect that the Corporation co bind the discretion of the Presiden therefore, ruled the proposition o order.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna then asked mission to move an adjournment House in view of the ruling.

The President said he had no o to the motion, provided the refere his ruling was dropped.

Mr. Sethna agreed to the sug and moved an adjournment acco The motion was accepted, and the ration adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-d

SCUFFLE WITH DACOIT

CONSTABLE KILLED.

CALCUTTA, Jul

Before the Deputy Magistrate of eight persons were prosecuted on of preparing to commit dacoity a 26th armed with deadly weapons, a der. It would appear that on info received, policemen lay in ambush is alleged, there was a scuffle wi dacoits who stabbed a constable Ramsagan Tewari to death. Aft examination of a few witnesses adjourned.

There was a police parade in police lines, about a thousand offic men taking part in honour of the constable Ramsaran Tewari. Mr. Superintendent, made over to the w the deceased Rs. 525 collected Police Force and said he had w the Government for the grant of a to her and the family.—A. P.

Calcutta July 15.—The follo results of matches played in Shield Tournament to-day:—1st R shire beat 1st Bn. Hamshire by fo to two 1st Bn. Royal Scots Fusili Town Club by six goals to nil. R gal beat Customs by one goal to n

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 135.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet Market.

London, July 15.
Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32 quiet.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32/8 quiet.

London, July 15.
Rentes 3 per cent 42 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence (dropped in transmission).
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet and small business.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March, 1925.

EXCHANE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 15.

Stockholm	1810
Christiania	2833
Ameterdam	1213
Switzerland	2504

New York, July 15.
Demand Bills 48568.

London, July 15.

Exchange on London in Paris	10335
Exchange on London in Germany	1316
in Italy	13180

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay July 16.
Three months 4 9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money one month 2 per cent.
Money three months 2 per cent.
Money six months 3 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 15.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 7/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 15.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 3/16 +3/16.
Conversion Loan £76 13/16 +1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 niminal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 3/4 +1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 3/4 +1/4

BULLION.

Bombay July 16.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/5.

"PILES"
If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment
DON'T DESPAIR.
USE
RECTO SEROL
A REAL FRIEND IN NEED
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100% results.
Sole Agents :—
B. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists,
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/3.

London, July 15.
Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 32-2.
Silver forward d. 32-2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Nothing doing, Market very quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 16.
Ready:—21-6-3.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-6-0. Lowest 21-5-3 At 6 p.m. 21-5-3.
Vaida Bhadrao:—Opening 21-5-6. Lowest 21-4-9. At 6 p.m. 21-4-9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0-2-6.
Vaida Bhadwa:—Opening 0-4-6.
Tone Market:—Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 16.
Ready:—72-4.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72-8. Lowest 72-4. At 6 p.m. 72-4.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 72-6. Lowest 72-2. At 6 p.m. 72-2.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0-11-0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1-4-0.
Tone Market:—Quiet.

PUNJAB STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Punjab Stock Exchange Lahore opened for business on Friday the 10th July in the Bharat Buildings, Lahore, at 4-30 p.m

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There were buyers foro Government Securities 1928, 1931, 1932, but there were no sellers.

There were buyers for the Central Bank shares at Rs. 23-8 but no shares available for sale in the market.

The buyers offered Rs. 65/- for 40 per cent paid shares of the Punjab National Bank but the sellers wanted Rs. 68/-.

The following shares were mentioned:—Ganesh Flour Mills Co: Ltd, Delhi; the Wah Stone and Lime Quarry Limited Wah Attock; the Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd.; the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.; the Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; the Punjab Portland Cement Co., Ltd., the Tata Construction Co., Ltd.; the F. D. Sassoon United Mills Co., Ltd.; the Delhi Cloth Mills Ltd.; the Simla Banking and Industrial Co., Ltd.; the Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd.; the Tata Hydro Electric Works Ltd.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADE.

The following statistical matter is based on a cable received from the U. S. Department of Commerce:—

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Total Exports from the United States, May, 1925 ...	327,516,000 dols.
Total Imports into the United States, May, 1925	371,420,000.
Excess of Imports over exports	43,904,000 dols.

TRADE WITH INDIA.

Exports to India from the United States, May, 1925	2,313,000 dols.
Imports from India to the United States, May, 1925	13,680,000.
Excess of Imports over exports	11,367,000 dols.

Some of the more important items exported from the United States to India during the month of May were:—

Canned milk	1,000 lbs
Canned fish	40,000 lbs.
Canned fruit	120,000 lbs.
Rubber tires, tubes and casings	2,000 pcs.
Kerosine oil	881,000 gals.
Lubricating oil	417,000 gals.
Iron and Steel	3,000,000 lbs.
Machinery valued at ...	686,000 dols.
Dyes	51,000 lbs.
Automobiles and trucks ...	211 pcs.

Some of the more important items imported into the United States from India during May were:

Goatskins	2,272,000 lbs.
Tea	55,000 lbs.
Shellac	1,200,000 lbs.
Jute	3,000 lbs.
Burlap	58,993,000 lbs.
Cotton	2,848,000 lbs.

TRADE WITH CEYLON.

Exports to Ceylon from the United States, May, 1925	118,000 dols.
Imports from Ceylon to the United States, May, 1925.....	3,646,000.
Excess of imports over exports	3,528,000 dols

Some of the more important items exported from the United States to Ceylon during the month of May were:

Automobile and trucks (actual number))	57,

Some of the more important items imported into the United States from Ceylon during May were:

Tea	1,158,000 lbs.
Cocoanut	1,358,000 lbs.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the thirty-eighth report of the above Bank for the Half-year ended 30th June last:—

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 10,40,849-8-0; Less, Provision made for Income and Super-Tax, Rs. 1,25,000: Leaving a net profit of Rs. 9,15,849-8-0; The balance brought forward from the last account was, Rs. 1,27,637-14-1; Making a total of Rs. 10,43,487-6-1.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1925, Rs. 5,00,000; Carried forward to the next account, Rs. 5,43,487-6-1; Rs. 10,43,487-6-1. The average Bank rate for the 6 months was 6.585 per cent.

COUNCIL OF STATE ROLL.

NOTICE TO MUHAMMADAN PUBLIC.

The Collector of Bombay has issued the following notice, dated Bombay 15th inst:—"It is hereby notified for the information of the Muhammadan public of Bombay City that persons claiming to be enrolled in the Council of State Roll of the Muhammadan Constituensy for the Bombay City, should lodge their claims producin evidence in the Office of the Collector of Bombay, on or before the 18th of July, 1925. after which date no claims will be taken into consideration by the Collector.

In the case of persons claiming to be qualified as assessees of income-tax on an income of Rs. 30,000 or more for the year 1924-25, they should produce from the Income Tax Officer certificates, receipts or assessment forms.

After the 18th July 1925, they should apply to the Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes immediately. Ten days viz., from 21st to 31st July 1925 are allowed for this."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. Pandurang Rajaram Ghogre to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the West Khandesh District.

Mr. Shankar Appaji Gupte to be First Class Subordinate Judge with effect from the 9th April, 1925, vice Mr. B. B. Kunte invalided for further service.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, Barrister-at-Law, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, should take rank in the gradation list of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Servants on the Bombay Establishment immediately below Mr. A. F. L. Brayne and above Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne,

Mr. R. W. H. Davies, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the Larkana District, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the District of Larkana.

Mr. M. G. Mehta, Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the District of Ahmedabad, and to hold enquiries into Loca Board election cases generally in the said District.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, Superinumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, Assistant Collector, Kolaba, N. D., in addition to his own duties, to do duty as Superintendent of Matheran, so far as the civil administrative duties of the office are concerned, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Paymaster, or pending further orders.

Mr. K. D. Bell, is confirmed in the appointments of Deputy Director of Development, Secretary to Government, Development Department, and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, with effect from the 14th June, 1925.

The services of Commander L. W. R. T. Turbett, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as officiating Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 17th May last.

Mr. Webb, on return from leave, to act as Collector of Satara, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. G. L. Gajendragadkar, M.B.E.

Mr. Gopal Lakshman Gajendragadkar, on relief to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr V. V. Nadig, reverting.

Mr. Phanse, on relief by Mr. H. D. Baskerville to be on special duty in the office of the Collector of Satara up to 7th August next and thereafter to do duty again as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Sarata, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., appointed to act as Collector of Sarata, or pending further orders.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In the share market jutes opened at the closing quotations of the previous day and the speculative share improved on good support from bull operators. There was not much business done in the higher priced stocks and rates did not keep pace with those of Howrah and Clive. Coals and teas were almost neglected in the absence of outside support. In miscellaneous rubbers continued to improve all along the line with the rest of this section calling for no special comment. Government securities were firm.

Following were the closing quotations:—Government securities:—5 per cent. bonds 1933 100/2, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 100/1, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 102/7.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1437/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 77.

Cottons:—Muir Mills ord 236.

Jutes:—Alliance 616, Anglo India 437/8, Auckland 278, Bally pref. 107, Barnagore 178, Belvedere 515, Champdany 185, Cheviot 269/8, Clive 42/12, Delta 485, Empire 55/8, Fort William 400, Hooghly ord 78/8, Howrah 43/10, Hukumchand ord 10, Kamarhatty 617, Kanknarrah 498, Lawrence 627/8, Lansdowne 66/8, National 80/14, Northbrook 58, Presidency 8/5, Standard 448, Union 607.

Coals:—Bansjorah 9/4, Borrea 15/8, Burrakur 24, Satpukuria and Asansol 3.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co 6 per cent pref. 86, Kumardhubi Engineering Re. 1, Marshall and Co., 2/6, B. I. Corporation ord 4/4, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/4.

Tea Companies:—Dishnauth 32/12 Teen Ali 19.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three thirty-second pence.—A. P.

BERAR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES RESPONSIVE COOPERATION.

AMRAOTI, July 15.

The Berar Legislative Committee met today in the District Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, President of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, presiding. The President before commencing the regular proceedings read out, all standing, a message from His Excellency Sir Montague Butler, who briefly narrated the history and origin of this arrangement of consulting the representatives of Berar on the legislative measure relating to the Province of Berar and paid a tribute to his predecessor Sir Frank Sly for having successfully laboured to bring about this arrangement.

The President expressed the hope that although the present functions of the Committee were very limited the Committee contained in itself potentialities of developing into a full-fledged Legislative Council for Berar and remarked that all this development was possible only if Berar was prepared to work in a spirit of co-operation. Non-co-operation would not certainly advance the peculiar interests of Berar. Responsive co-operation was necessary for that purpose.

The President, referring to the death of Mr. C. R. Das, observed that although there was some difference of opinion about the wisdom of his politics he was sure they were all agreed as to his selfless patriotism and his unstinted sacrifice of every kind for the cause of the country.

The Hon. Sir B. P. Standen, member of the Executive Council of the Central Provinces then asked permission to introduce the draft law to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land Revenue, the powers of revenue officers and other matters relating to land and liabilities incident thereto in Berar.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde made a lengthy speech commenting on the various provisions incorporated in the draft and asserted that the ownership of Government to every inch of the land reduced the landlords to a position of mere holders of the land and vesting concentrated authority as regards ejectment, forfeitures, penalties and recoveries of rent exclusively in the hands of revenue officers. He strongly objected to the unjustifiable and unreasonable interference of Government at every step in supercession of the rights and privileges of landlords.

Messrs. Sane and Kane then made speeches directing their attacks against the attempt of Government in substituting State ownership in the place of private ownership.

The President adjourned the sitting till to-morrow.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of Presidency proper and Sind. It was generally light and not sufficient for agricultural operations which have been retarded in parts. More rain is needed generally. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue in parts where moisture is sufficient. Seedlings are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. In Sind water in canals is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as offlows:—

Sind percentage below normal 25 to 55, Gujarat percentage below normal, 24 to 43 Konkan percentage below normal, 29 to 42, Deccan percentage below normal, 34 to 50, Karnatak percentage below normal, 31 to 39.

MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL.

MADRAS, July 15.

The Government of Madras are issuing the following order:—

The Madras Irrigation Bill was passed by the Madras Legislative Council on 5th December, 1924. The Bill as passed, appears to His Excellency the Governor to contain provisions which have to be reserved for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General under rule 2 E. section 81A of the Government of India Act. His Excellency the Governor, therefore, hereby reserves the Bill for such consideration in compliance with the law.—A. P.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of June, 27,580 tons of ore were mined including 4032 tons of high grade ore/ 19,100 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 8029 tons of Leady Concentrates. 10,450 tons of Lead bearing material including 3388 tons of high grade ores were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 3643 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—
Refined Lead 3,504 tons.
Refined Silver 383,264 ounces.
Of Silver production 56,793 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,200 tons of Zinc Concentrates assaying 15.5 ozs. of Silver, 7 per cent. Lead, 43.5 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 718 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated Smelter bye-products and 3,792 tons Copper Ore.

150 tons Antimonial Lead were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 451 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

SERGEANT'S TERRIBLE POISONED SORES
Perfectly Healed By
Zam-Buk

SERGT. POTTS. (from photo.).

THE claims made for Zam-Buk are strongly supported by the testimony of Sergt. W. C. Potts. Read how it cured him of a severe attack of poisoned sores which followed a bathing mishap in the Red Sea.

"When stationed at Aden with the R.G.A.," says Sergt. Potts, of Sandyford Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., "I fell off a diving board and landed on some sharp rocks. Pieces of skin were torn out of my leg and shoulder. Poisoned sores broke out and I was soon in an awful state. Climatic conditions were all against healing and I got worse.

"A comrade got me to try Zam-Buk and I was amazed at the relief it brought from pain and soreness. I persevered with Zam-Buk and soon this splendid healer had drawn out all poison, removed stiffness, and replaced the sores with firm healthy skin."

Zam-Buk is the soothing, speedy and reliable cure for eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, ringworm, piles, poisoned wounds, sore feet, insect bites, cuts, burns and bruises. Purely herbal Zam-Buk is ideal for our climate where ordinary ointments and fatty dressings quickly turn rancid and useless.

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk in handy size boxes. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-4 (family size). 1.7.60

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

THE MOTOR CYCLE
Overseas Annual & Buyers' Guide 1925
The Motor Cyclist's Indispensable Handbook
Containing complete specifications of all British-made motor cycles, and practical information and useful data covering a wide range of subjects of interest to all motor cycle users.
Specially prepared by "THE MOTOR CYCLE" (England) for the use of motor cyclists overseas.
Obtainable from all Indian Railway Bookstalls, or direct from A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad, or P.O. Box 204, Bombay. Post free Rs. 2.
Publishers: ILIFFE & SONS LTD., Dorset House, Tudor St., London, E.C.4 (Eng.).

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions, I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

Communications to be addressed to—
SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,
Pir Gilanian, St. 13, **LAHORE.**

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DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS
Photos full size, Deshabandhu with Mrs. Vasanti Devi, 3/4 standing, single. Bust with and without garland. Different sittings. These Photos have been declared by Mrs. Vasanti Devi to be most accurate of all, so also
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HEADACHE

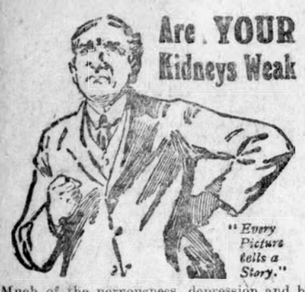
Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear

PHENALGIN
CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.



Are YOUR Kidneys Weak

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

FORWARD

Deshbandhu Number

(SECOND EDITION)

Every copy of the *Deshbandhu Number*, published on 1st July, has been sold out.

We are printing a second edition which will also be in book form and of the same size as the first edition, printed on fine glazed paper with illustrated cover. Some pictures of the *Shradha* ceremony have been added in the second edition.

Price Annas 10 per copy.

For mofussil Anna one extra per copy per postage.

Per V.P.P. Annas 12 per copy.

Those who want copies should send the price without delay.

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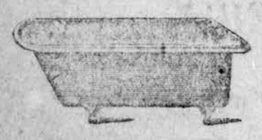
BATH TUBS



Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.

Prices beyond competition

BALSARA & Co.

29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

PROGRESS IN 1923—1924.

(From the Director of Information.)

A special chapter in the Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1923-24 is devoted to the education of Intermediate and Backward Classes.

In the Census for 1921, Hindus, Jains and Animists have been divided into Advanced, Intermediate and Backward Classes. The term "Advanced" includes Brahmins, Prabhus, Vanis, etc. The "Intermediate" class is made up of Kunbis, Marathas and other cultivators and artisans, and corresponds roughly with the "Maratha" electorate for members of the Legislative Council. In the Backward Classes are found the depressed or untouchable castes, and jungle and hill tribes, aboriginals and criminal tribes. The distribution of these classes in the Presidency is roughly as follows:—

Advanced Hindus	...	9 per cent.
Intermediate Hindus	...	58 per cent.
Backward Hindus	...	22 per cent.
Mahomedans and others		11 per cent.

During 1923-24 the number of pupils of the Intermediate Classes attending school was 375,183, an increase of 7.7 per cent; Depressed Classes 4,777, an increase of 13.8 per cent; Jungle and Hill Tribes 13,451, an increase of 8.6 per cent; and Criminal Tribes 6,529, an increase of 16.8 per cent.

The figures, says the Director, certainly show that there is a definite movement among the less advanced castes in favour of education, but for all Backward Classes there are only about 18 children attending school per thousand of the population of these classes. The corresponding figure for Brahmins is nearly 160, while for Mahomedans in the Presidency proper, it is nearly double the figure for Intermediate Hindus. The results are even more unsatisfactory when the proportion of pupils of the less advanced castes attending colleges and secondary schools are considered. After discussing the statistics the Report says that "while it is not to be expected that the cultivating and artisan classes will ever have the same proportion of pupils in colleges and secondary schools as the professional and trading classes, it cannot be considered satisfactory that the latter, which constitute less than 10 per cent. of the population should provide nearly 90 per cent. of the students in colleges and 75 per cent. of the pupils in secondary school". Some progress, however, was made during the year, as the increase in the number of pupils both in primary and secondary schools and in colleges proves. In the Deccan, the Marathas and other castes are doing a good deal to promote education. They have now 12 hostels and 423 pupils, many of whom are attending secondary schools in various districts. These hostels are managed entirely by the communities, and receive no aid from Government, but there is strict economy; payment in kind is accepted, and a boy can live in one of them very much more cheaply than in the hostel of a Government High School. These hostels are a promising feature.

DISABILITIES OF UNTOUCHABLES.

An event of very great importance was the issue of orders by Government during the year that no disability should be imposed on the children of the depressed classes in any school conducted by a public authority in its own or in a hired building, and that where schools are held in temples, or in buildings hired subject to the exclusion of these castes, other arrangements should be made without delay. Government further ordered that no grant should be paid to an aided school to which pupils belonging to the depressed classes are refused admission by reason of their caste. There have been difficulties in a few places, but on the whole the orders have been accepted without very serious protest, and, in a few villages in which the school meets in a temple, the villagers have erected a shed for the depressed class boys.

For Jungle and Hill Tribes there are 87 special schools in the Kolaba, Nasik and Thana districts, but the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports a fall in the number of pupils due to the poverty and ignorance of the children which drives them away from school in search of bread. In the other Divisions the number of pupils has increased. The whole problem of the education of the Bhils is very difficult and is still under consideration.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships, says the Report, should do something to accelerate the progress of the Intermediate and Backward Classes in secondary and higher education, although the number of children is so enormous that a very small proportion only can be helped in this way. Since the close of the year a more extended scheme than was previously in force has been sanctioned.

For Intermediate Classes there are 1,274 scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 6 in standard I to Rs. 10 in standard VII, tenable for seven years in secondary schools.

One hundred and twenty scholarships of Rs. 20, tenable for 4 years in Arts Colleges.

Ninety scholarships of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40, tenable for 2, 3 or 4 years in professional Colleges.

For Backward Classes:

Three hundred scholarships of Rs. 5, 6 and 7, tenable for 3 years in standards V, VI, and VII of primary schools.

Six hundred and forty-four scholarships of Rs. 6 to Rs. 10, tenable for 7 years in secondary schools.

Ninety scholarships of Rs. 20, tenable for 4 years in Arts Colleges.

Fifty-three scholarships of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40, tenable for 2, 3 or 4 years in professional Colleges.

TEACHERS.

As regards trained teachers 34 per cent. belonged to the Intermediate and Backward Classes and of the untrained teachers 34.5 per cent. It may be noted that there has been a decrease in the total number of teachers and it has not been possible to recruit many new teachers belonging to the backward communities.

In the admissions to primary training institutions in December 1923, a very definite preference was given to the Intermediate class in the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions, and of the students recruited for 1923-24 over 63 per cent. belonged to this class. Similarly the majority of stipends were assigned to the Intermediate and Backward Classes. Preference was also given to the less advanced communities in the recruitment of teachers for secondary schools.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Bendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. H. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

"COUNTRY LIFE"
CIGARETTES

Whatever the weather, whatever the place or time, "Country Life" Cigarettes fit in admirably with the scheme of things. Good honest tobacco with a name that perfectly defines their attributes. Fresh, fragrant, pure—thoroughly enjoyable from first to last.

They're Players!

JOHN PLAYER & SONS
NOTTINGHAM · ENGLAND

C. P. NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 13.

The weather was warm and cloudy. Rain measuring from 51 cents to 10.25" fell all over the province. More rain is needed in some districts. Sowing of Kharif crop is in progress but in Akola, Buldana and parts of Yeotmal districts the sowing of cotton is retarted for want of adequate rainfall.

A meeting of the newly-constituted Nagpur Municipal Committee was held on Saturday last. There was interesting discussion on the proposition of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose for increasing the water supply of Nagpur by the Kanhan and Olvi river schemes. It was decided to seek the advice of some experts and to postpone the consideration of the matter till then.

MASS ILLITERACY.

Mr. A. B. Mande, M.A., has with the permission of the authorities, started a class in the Central Jail, Nagpur, in April last, where he gives instructions to illiterate adult convicts of the jail in his new method of removing mass illiteracy. Many prominent educationists have been surprised to see the convicts making good progress in reading and writing. Mr. Mande deserves to be congratulated on his splendid success.

It is understood that the Saugor Municipal Committee proposes to make some by-laws whereby no person shall be allowed to let loose his bull or bulls within the Municipal area on public streets or in any herds of animal grazing within such area unless it is an approved animal of pure Sahiwal or Montgomery breed or of such other breed as may be permitted by the Committee from time to time. It is also proposed to maintain bulls far breeding purposes and the number of such bulls shall be determined from time to time by the Municipal Committee.

C. P. FORESTS.

The quinquennial report for the last three years on the forests in C. P. shows that within one year after the end of the war the forest revenue of the province advanced by over 10 lakhs, but fell in 1921 and again in 1922. The last two years of the quinquennium showed a satisfactory revival.

The appointment of a sylviculturist has increased interest in sylvicultural problems and there is no need to underrate the immense potential value of the C. P. Forests, especially in teak.

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TURKISH INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

AN ITINERANT EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

Turkey generally suffers from an adverse balance of trade, inspite of the strenuous efforts of her Government to curtail the import of foreign goods for luxury and fashion by imposing prohibitive duties. But the maniacal love of fashion, among the "Westernized" young generation is so rampant that the beaus and belles will have nothing but the "Sone Moda" (that is, the latest Parisian fashion) as they put it here in their mother tongue. The imports, thus, far exceed the exports and a strain is caused on the already scanty and poorly developed resources of the country. The British Conservative Government by adopting the Protectionist Policy has put another handicap upon Turkish exports of grapes and figs. The hue and cry raised by Italian and French silk industry proved effectual in removing the re-imposed proposed duties on the import of foreign silk in Britain. But the voice of the Turkish Press raised against the mischievous propaganda of the "Daily Mail" and Company is not expected to prove effectual. Turkish export trade is thus threatened with a new danger. For the purpose of securing new markets and keeping the old ones for Turkish agricultural produce and raw material, an itinerant exhibition of agricultural produce and handicraft goods is being organised by the Turkish Commissariats for Trade and Public weal, on board the ship "Kara Diniz," which, on being ready will visit Italian, French, British, German, Finnish and American ports. Finland and America have officially requested the Turkish Government to send the boat to their ports so that those of their industrialists citizens who desire to come into direct contact with the Turkish producers of raw material and agricultural products, may avail themselves of this opportunity. Varieties of cotton, specially Adana Cotton which has lately been found to be second only to the American cotton and the wool from the well-known Angora goat, grapes, figs, other fruits and various kinds of cereals, samples of ores and mineral wealth found in Turkey, handicraft goods, needlework, decorative articles from the Orphanage etc., will form the chief exhibits. Every article will be accompanied by statistical charts, tables, etc., showing the amount of its produce and export; maps and photographs of places where these things are grown or produced. Names of Turkish traders dealing in them, with ports of exports, banks and state institutions through which business in these goods can be carried will also be given. These charts maps and pamphlets containing the necessary information will be prepared in the languages of all the countries which the ship is expected to visit.

The boat is expected to start on this voyage in the month of August. The task is heavy enough. If the advertised details can be supplied during this short interval of two and a half months it will be very much to the credit of the departments concerned. It is a vegry bold and interesting venture and it is a source of pleasure that an Eastern country is applying the most modern methods of advertisement, for seiuring favourable markets for her exports and is thus starting on the way to her economic emancipation.

MORE ARRESTS.

By the order of the Tribunals of Independence, more arrests were made here and in the provinces but it seems that the rigor of their sentences has slackened down. Some of the office bearers of the Opposition in Trebizond were arrested last week and the office of the Party there was searched. It is said that some important document fell into the hands of the Police during the search. In Stamboul, the house of the Proprietor of the suppressed "Sabilur Reschad" (the organ of the Clericals) and the office of the paper were searched by the Police but no papers were taken by them. The Proprietor, an unprogressive man indeed, was arrested and taken to Angora. Some 17 persons more, who are not generally known to the public, were also arrested.. These arrests have been made not in connection with the writings of the "Sabilu-Reschad," but according to an announcement by the President of the Angora Tribunal, in relation with some secret organisation which during and after the occupation of Stamboul by the Allies, worked in their interests.

RECONSTRUCTING STAMBOUL.

The prefect of the city has returned from his journey to Europe where he went to study the ways and means of improving the old capital and attract some foreign capital necessary to expedite reconstructions. Some of his schemes have been agreed to by the Ministry for Interior. Wireless telephony is one of his hobbies for the installation of which he has made a contract with some foreign company. Canalization and the underground drainage system of the town which is not very complete, is his chief concern for the present; next come the repairs of the roads and the building of those parts of the city which were destroyed by fires.

For encouraging the people to build Villas and Chateus on the shores of the Bosphorus and add artificial beauty to the already enchanting natural scenery of this favourite resort of the tourists of the world, the Chirket Khajrich Steamship Company—a mixed state and private concern—has undertaken to transport all building material from the city to the site of the country house on the Basphorus, free of charge and to issue passage tickets gratis for one year to the persons intending to build such a residence. The members of their families will get a reduction of 30 per cent. on the passage tariff for one year.

POONA LETTER.

COMMUNAL BICKERINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 13.

An inhabitant of Seville asked a man, "What is Hell" He replied, Hell is a city much like Seville! From one aspect circumstances in Poona necessarily lead one to substitute Poona for Seville. And that aspect is about the personal and communal quarrels in the city. It is said it is the tradition of Poona for years past, but hanging the present disgusting state on the peg of the past is a poor satisfaction. The present personal and communal bitterness here has assumed disgusting and somewhat alarming proportions and as the Ganesh festival draws near the soreness is bound to increase and even to-day it threatens to end in head-breaking.

First I shall describe the communal aspect. In Poona there is the Jedhe Mansion, the headquarters of the Satyashodhaks, and it may be said to feed the whole movement in this city. It conducts some newspapers which pour every day and every week tons of abuse against the Brahmans. It holds occasional lectures which open the floodgates of vituperation against the same class and what is to-day more to the point is the fact that it conducts some *melas* in the Ganesh festival. Their special object of hatred is Lok. Tilak and the Gaikawad Wada and they never stint in slandering his memory and people will easily re-call their efforts to break open the doors of the Gaikawad Wada to beat the Brahmans, insult Brahman women and create a general row. Lok. Tilak's statue in front of the Reay Market is an eye-sore to them. Now that the Ganesh festival is approaching these fanatics have begun to put energy into their organs of abuse and to organise their well-equipped *melas* with the purpose of continuing the evil work attempted but unaccomplished last year. It is said that just near the Gaikawad Wada they are making a new centre of their mischievous activities and elsewhere also preparations have commenced for the Ganesh festival.

To make a background, as it were, to these destructive movements, Satyashodhak members of the Municipality have tabled a proposition for the erection of a statue to Jyotiba Phule, the master-spirit of the Satyashodhaks,—and canvassing is brisk among members of the body. Obviously it is meant as a counterblast to Lok. Tilak's statue and the time for the proposal is so well-chosen that if the proposition passes, the Satyashodhaks will have a new spirit of triumph infused into them for further conquests as they say and if it fails the failure will abet them to greater abuse and wrongs to be heaped upon the heads of the Brahmans. There are two features which faintly promise to somewhat improve this fearful prospect. One is that the Maratha Society itself is divided and a large and very influential section led by Mr. N. R. Gunjal, Phule, Ladkat and others is entirely Nationalist in tendencies and unbending disciples of Lok. Tilak and the second feature is that certain managers of the *melas* themselves have publicly declared that they will not allow any abusive song to be chanted, though they might be provoked to do so. The District Magistrate and the police too are warned, it is rumoured, betimes and they are watching the circumstances carefully.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The General Body met twice or thrice during the past week and more. But just as in a previous meeting the shape of the dust-bins gave an occasion to expend the heads of the city-fathers, so cycle-allowance, say of five or ten rupees, called forth the profound thinking of some members. The question was whether that allowance should be reduced to five from ten rupees. But more important was the meeting of the General Body when the proposition to present an address to H. E. the Governor was brought forward by Mr. Karale. The resolution was not the first item on the agenda, but hardly had the Municipal clock struck five than the President Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte gave it precedence and before Dr. V. D. Phatak moved up to inquire what the matter was, the precedence was authoritatively declared. Many Nationalist members did not want the resolution to pass, they walked away, seven or eight, to break away the quorum but the irrepressible loyalty of some members—professors and teachers and others—came to the rescue. The members again came back and opposed the resolution so bitterly and so appealingly that in view of the feeling and perhaps at the suggestion of the President also the mover withdrew the resolution. The President had grown, on the day, as sensitive as the Mimosaplant and used very often his authority in bringing the opposition-speakers to order, at every moment almost. Only this proposition had created some stir and that about Jyotiba Phule's statue is likely to do so. But otherwise the Municipality is merily going on *sans* budget, *sans* effective work and *sans* any policy for rate-payers' benefit.

MATHERAN AND ITS FUTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the contribution of my friend, Mr L. R. Tairsee, on the subject and as he on the principle of out of sight out of mind has omitted to refer to the Karsondas Mulji Library, will you allow me to supplement his impeachment? This library is a curiosity in the sense that for a number of years is has no trustees in the places of those who died. But this curiosity becomes an oddity when one remembers that this library is run on national lines. The only papers it patronises are the local organs of nationalism, The "Times of India" and "Jame-Jamshed". Need I say further, as I believe this says more than enough.—Yours, etc.

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BELGAUM NOTES.

COMMUNAL COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 12.

The ensuing Municipal elections have continued to engage the attention of the general public. The special feature of this year is that the so-called Non-Brahman Party has split up into distinct divisions of Marathas on one side and Lingayats and Jains on the other. The Marathas have commenced to organise a separate party of their community with a view to capture a majority of seats for themselves. Within this party, there is again a further subdivision of Young and Old. The young Brahmans stand for complete non-co-operation with Brahmins while the Old are ready to work with them in a spirit of co-operation. It is a matter of satisfaction that a number of Congressmen are also coming forth as candidates but they are sorely lacking in organization. Mr. Thakur, Secretary, District Congress Committee, is trying his best to form a nationalist voters Union but it is doubtful how far he will succeed in view of the communal feelings running so high. It seems there will be a triangular contest between (1) Marathas (2) other non-Brahman communities (3) Brahmans.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi of this place has been selected, amongst others, as a member to serve on the committee appointed to examine the working of the Village Panchayats. As President of the District Local Board, he has had first hand knowledge of the working of these institutions and the evils they have given rise to. It is long since an over-centralised system of Government wholly distroyed "village community" as such. The Panchayats established under the recent Act, have, instead of being a blessing, brought on the villages, the curse of party-faction in which the petty village official and the money-lender play not a little mischievous part.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

In spite of their being a Rule that the Railway-Booking Office here shall remain open throughout the day, it has become notorious that this rule is being systematically broken. Even the Secretary, Railway Mandal finds himself powerless to remedy the evil. He has now appealed to the educated public to take the trouble of drawing the attention of the Railway authorities. It is said that this is the head-quarters of the District Traffic Superintendent and still there is such callousness towards the convenience of passengers.

It is understood there is some truth in the rumour that some influential official and non-official gentlemen are on the move to collect funds for the purpose of constructing a public hall to serve as a library. This will remove a long felt need. I hope the subscribers will see that the use of the hall will not become a matter of official whim but will be easily available for all public functions, political or non-political.

The Inspector of the A. I. Khadi Board has completed the inspection of the Khadi depot here and has reported that the affairs of the shop are in a good condition.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

LEADERS' ANNIVERSARIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

The Ahmedabad District Local Board has passed a resolution requesting Government to sanction the observance by that body of the anniversaries of national leaders like Lokamanya Tilak and Deshbandhu Das and the closure of its offices on those days.

The Co-operators' day was duly celebrated here and speeches were made explaining the origin and importance of the Co-operative movement. It was also announced on that day that the local branch of the Central Co-operative Institute thinks of opening a General Store in Ahmedabad.

The local Journalists' Association meets to-day to consider the question of starting a 'Lekhaka Patrika' under its auspices.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES NOT WANTED.

A resolution protesting against the nomination by Government of its representatives on the local School Board and describing it as violating the understanding with the Municipality in that respect will be placed before the next meeting of the General Board.

The municipal rate-payers of the Jamalpur Ward have started a Rate-payers' Association for their ward with a view to place their grievances before their representatives in the Municipality in an authoritative and organised manner. I understand that attempts are also being made to start such an organisation for the whole of Ahmedabad.

A meeting of the local Vaidya Sabha has, after the fashion of their Poona confrers, protested against Gandhiji's remarks against Vaidyas and Hakims in his recent articles and speeches.

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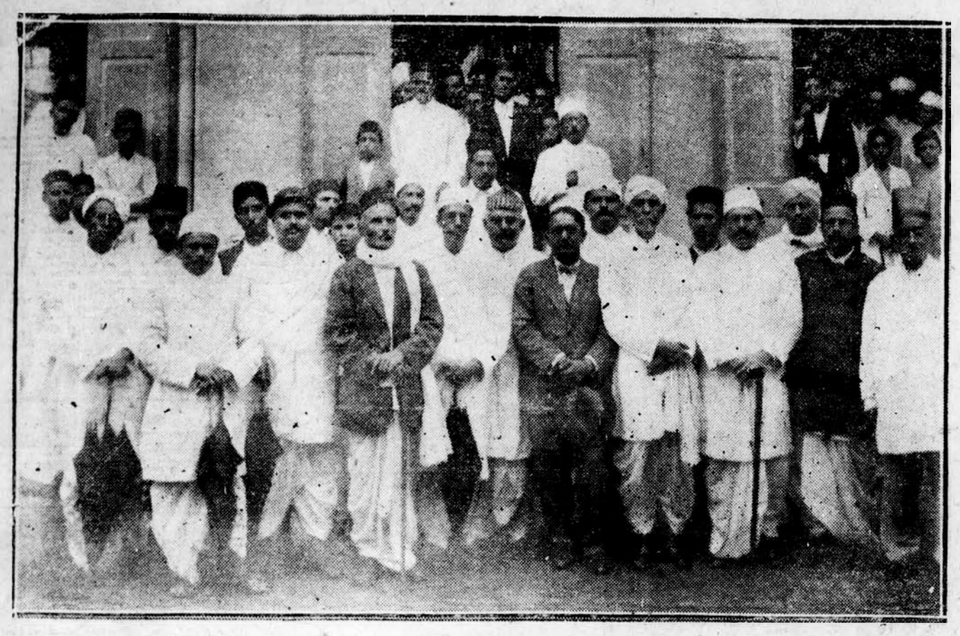
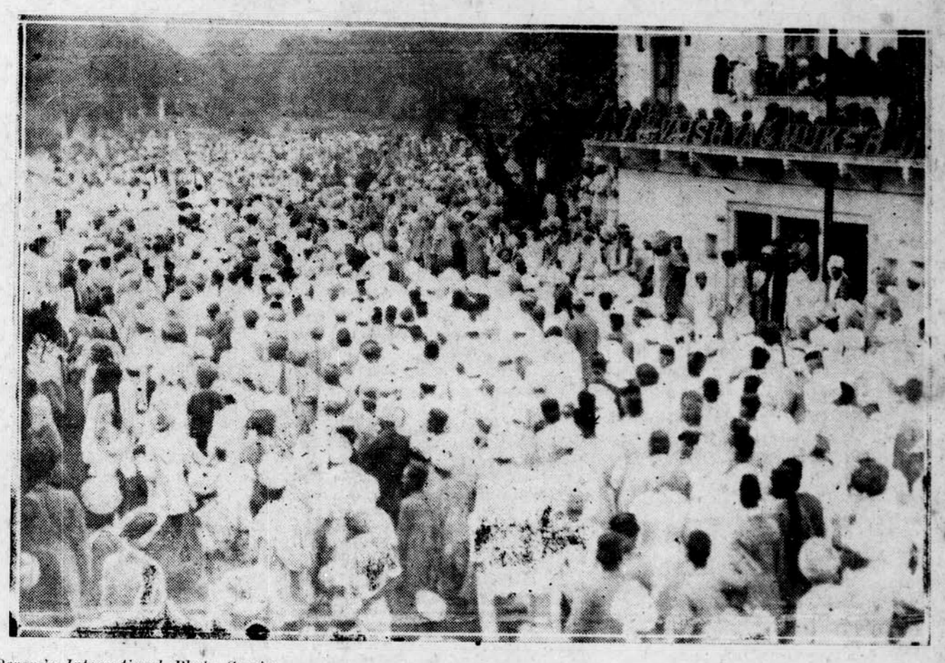
NEPAL'S PREMIER CONGRATULATED.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the public gathering held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Hindu Sabha to congratulate H. H. Maharaja Chandra Samsherjung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, on his 60th birthday.

GWALIOR FUNERAL PROCESSION.



Devare's International Photo Service.

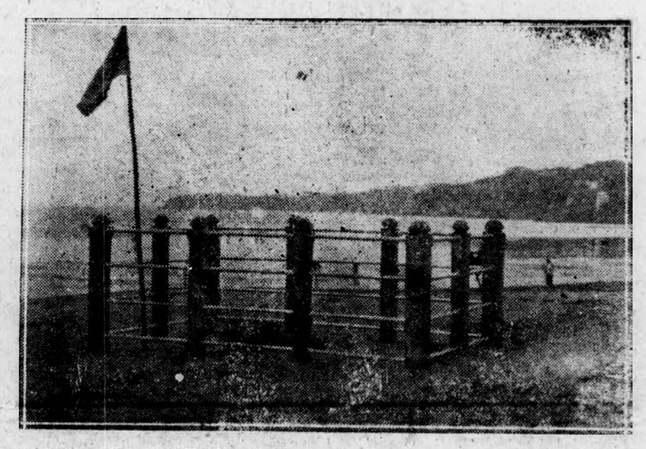
A view of the huge procession, in which the ashes of the late Maharaja were taken through the streets of Gwalior.

DISILLUSIONED?

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Under the presidentship of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday, in which he expressed bitter disappointment at Lord Birkenhead's speech. Mr. Chintamani followed suit. In the photo, on the left, are seen seated Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, C. Y. Chintamani and Balubhai T. Desai.

TILAK'S "SAMADH"



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The place on Chowpatty sands where the late Lokamanya Tilak's body was cremated has now been enclosed with railing by the Government in response to public suggestion.

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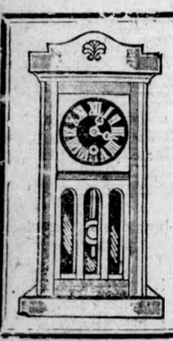

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